

VOL. XXII.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 22, 1891.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

J. M. HIGH & Co.
IMPORTERS.SPRING TIMES!
Early Offerings in Our
Most Perfect

Silk Department

A Collection of Beauty!
An Array of Talent!
A Revelation in the Artistic!
An Aggregation Surpassing all
Former Efforts!NEW!
NOVEL!
INTERESTING.

\$25,000.00!

Just added to our Un-
rivalled and Unap-
proachable.

SILK DEPARTMENT

400 pieces now ready for your
most critical examination, present-
ing the very latest conceptions in
"Taste! Tone! Style and Talent!"

Tomorrow, at 43c.

50 pieces elegant figured China
Dress Silks, about 2,500 yards in
all. We don't want a yard after 3
p. m., 43c, worth \$1.

Tomorrow, at 59c.

40 pieces 12-inch solid Shanghai
Dress Silks, beauties too, 59c, worth
\$1.

Tomorrow, at 73c.

28 pieces 27-inch fancy figured
Hong Kong and Tokio Dress Silks,
perfectly lovely, 73c, worth \$1.25.

Tomorrow, at \$1.

300 pieces, exclusive styles, in
fancy Dress Pekin Silks, the only
Atlanta house showing this make
\$1 yard, worth \$1.50.

Tomorrow, at \$1.

20 pieces black all silk, satin
stripe Dress Grenadines, \$1, worth
\$2.50.

Tomorrow, at \$1.25.

35 pieces Mourning Silks in
black and grays, perfect beauties,
\$1.25, worth \$2.50.

Tomorrow, at \$1.25.

13 pieces 28-inch black China
Silks, extraordinary value, \$1.25,
worth \$2.

Tomorrow, at \$1.

30 pieces colored 22-inch Dress
Failles, all the latest colorings, su-
perior value, beyond elsewhere, \$1,
worth \$1.75.

Tomorrow, at \$1.

15 pieces fancy striped and fig-
ured Wash Silks, especially adapted
for blouses, waists and skirts, beau-
tiful, worth \$1.50.

Tomorrow, at \$1.50.

8 pieces 45-inch black, all silk
gauze Grenadine, very popular, very
stylish, very cheap.

Tomorrow, at 75c.

10 pieces black and white Plaids
and Checks in extra quality wash
silk, 75c worth \$1.25.

Tomorrow, at \$2.50.

30 cuts of "Textile de Ecossa,"
trimming Silks, in all new shadings,
very handsome, \$2.50, worth \$5.Tomorrow at 1/2 off reg-
ular price.\$13,000, offered in black Dress
Silks at the startling and truthful

J. M. High & Co.

J. M. HIGH & Co.
IMPORTERS.reduction of 33 1/2 per cent under
any known competition. Do you
wish a black Silk? Come and inspect
this stock which we guarantee will
be thoroughly satisfactory.New Spring Dress
Goods.Novelties in Paris Suit-
ings, New Plaids, Stripes,
Checks, Boucles, Hair
Line Stripes, Cheviots,
Chevrons, Camel's Hair,
Serges, Henriettas, Crepe
Cloths, Drap d'Alma, Silk
and Wool Mixtures, Chal-
lies, Sicillians, Small
Check Suitings.150 French Pattern Suits, our
own importation, styles confined to
us; \$10 to \$50 a suit.All wool 40-inch Check Suitings,
small checks in black and white,
brown and white, and blue and
white; worth 85c, at 59c a yard.200 pieces Black and White Dress
Fabrics just received, plaids, stripes,
checks, hair lines, boucles, camel's
hair effects, extreme novelties
worthy of your early consideration.1 lot Novelty Plaids at \$1; worth
\$1.35.50 pieces Plaids, all wool, worth
75c, at 50c a yard.71 pieces Plaid and Striped
Beiges, Boucle effects, at 50c; cheap
at 75c.At 42c—3,000 yards, small check
Novelties, all wool, 40 inches wide;
worth at least 65c.111 pieces 48-inch all wool silk-
finish Colored Henriettas; all the
latest and newest shades, at 98c;
real value, \$1.25.Silk finish Royal Serges, 20 dif-
ferent shades, all the latest, full 42-
inch goods, at 83c; can't match them
anywhere for less than \$1.At 57c—2,000 yards 40-inch all
wool Surah Serges, all shades, worth
75c.Double-width Henriettas, new
shades, at 25c a yard.Another lot French Challies for
wrappers and tea gowns; polka dots,
hair line and vine effects, worth \$1,
at 65c.Our reputation as being the lead-
ing Dress Goods House in the
south, has been fully established.
This season we surpass ourselves.
We will take pleasure in showing
you through. Come!

Black Dress Goods.

It is a fact that no lady ever buys
a black dress in Atlanta without
coming to High's. Stock most com-
plete. Prices always the lowest.
For this week:At 75c—20 pieces all wool 48-
inch French Henrietta; cheap at \$1.
11 pieces 40-inch all wool Hen-
rietta, at 59c; real value 85c.Priestley's Silk Warp Henrietta
at 90c; worth \$1.25.Stripe Novelties, black cord ef-
fects, 10 pieces, at 75c a yard; worth
\$1.New Novelty Black Goods, 75c to
\$2.50 a yard.20 pieces Black Grenadines, 75c
to \$1.75 a yard.New line Passementeries, Gimp
and Jewel Dress Trimmings re-
ceived this week.

Gloves.

100 dozen Ladies' Kid Shopping
Gloves, worth \$1.50, at \$1 a pair.Ladies' 8-length Undressed Kid
Gloves, at \$1; real value \$1.50.New line Evening Gloves and
Full Arm Lengths; all the new
shades.Laces and Embroid-
eries.Department complete.
Everything new repre-
sented. Ladies' MullSkirtings, Black Mousse-
line de Inde, Black with
Novelty Colorings. Chil-
dren's and Infants' Sets

in endless variety.

Special job lots to be
closed out this week.

J. M. High & Co.

J. M. HIGH & Co.
IMPORTERS.CENTER COUNTER.
Specials

Tomorrow!

5,000 yards Gingham, worth
12 1/2c, tomorrow at 7 1/2c a yard.50 dozen Gents Hemstitched,
Colored-bordered Handkerchiefs,
slightly damaged from fire and
water, worth 15c, Monday, as long
as they last, at 5c each.500 yards Checked Nainsook,
short ends, worth 15c a yard, Monday
at 5c.2 lots fine French Challies, all
wool, only two shadings—if we had
more they would be 60c—to close
at 25c a yard.3,000 yards Small Check Novelty
Dress Goods, new styles, all wool,
40-inch goods, special at 42c.At 43c—2,500 yards lovely
Figured China Dress Silks; they
can't last long at the insignificant
price of 43c a yard.1,000 yards Hand-made Torchon
Laces, special value from job lot, at
5c a yard.At 15c—Job lot fine Cambric
Edgings; worth 25c.At 11c each—All Linen Huck
Towels, large size, at 11c each.

Handkerchiefs.

110 dozen Ladies' Embroidered
Handkerchiefs, cut from 50c to 35c
each.

Ribbons.

200 Carton's Fine Ribbons, all
new shades, received this week.

Wash Dress Goods.

10 cases New Gingham, at 10c
and 12 1/2c a yard.1 case Cotton Outing Cloth, worth
12 1/2c, at 9c for Monday.

Linens.

20 pieces Bleached Double Satin,
Damask, worth \$1.10, special for
Monday at 73c a yard.

Tomorrow.

10 pieces Half-bleached German
Damask, one day only, at 33c; cut
from 60c a yard.100 dozen Huck Towels, large
size, at 11c each.

Full line Stamped Linen just in.

Fans.

500 Evening Fans, all styles, 25c
to \$1.50, just opened.

Corsets.

Our stock most complete; assort-
ment better than any other house
south; prices talk boldly. Come
and see.

White Goods.

10 cases White Goods opened
this week. French Nainsook,
Dimity, Linen de Inde, Cambrics,
Nainsook, Checks, Lawns, etc.50 pieces Striped White Lawn,
at 7 1/2c a yard, worth 10c.Gents' Furnishing De-
partment.Gents' Collars, 27 new and popu-
lar styles, just in. This Collar is
1900 linen, 4 ply, warranted; price
10c each.Gents' 4 ply Cuffs, 1900 linen
both sides; price 10c a pair.375 dozen Men's Suspenders,
bought in job, worth 40c, 50c and
75c; one price only, 25c each.Gents' spring and summer Neck-
wear, Gents' fine Silk Teck Scarfs,
only 25c.

Windsor Ties, 10c each.

Boys' French Percalé Shirt
Waists, all new patterns, 25c each.Men's Night Robes, fancy em-
broidered, cut full length, only 20c
each.

Shoes.

Now for the last slash on Winter
Shoes before spring goods arrives.

All Winter Shoes at Factory Cost

CUT PRICES.

Ladies' Dongola kid button
Boots, custom made, at \$1.45;
worth \$2.

Ladies' French Dongola kid but-

J. M. HIGH & Co.
IMPORTERS.ton Boots, common sense and
opera, warranted at \$1.95; original
price \$2.50.Ladies' French Dongola Walking
Shoes, common sense and opera,
also common sense heel with opera
toe, at \$2.50; cut from \$3.50.Ladies' French kid button Boots,
strictly hand-sewed, at \$2.75; ex-
tension and turn soles, original
price \$5.Men's fine Calf Shoes, in con-
gress and lace, warranted at \$2.50;
cut from \$3.50.Misses' fine French Calf Shoes,
any style of toe, hand-sewed, at \$3;
reduced from \$5.Men's French Calf, French Cal-
lined Dress Shoes, congress, lace
and button, plain and cap toe
made by the celebrated Miller &
Ober. No finer goods made, at \$5;
former price \$8.Misses' Goat School Shoes, spring
heel, plain and solar tip, sizes 11 to
2, at \$1.25; cut from \$1.75.Misses' Bright Dongola kid,
spring heel Shoes, patent leather
tip, sizes 11 to 2, at \$1.50; original
price \$2.Children's Goat spring heel Shoes,
sizes 8 to 10 1/2, at \$1; worth \$1.50.Ladies' fancy Slippers, in all the
latest novelties, colors to match
any dress.

Hosiery.

200 dozen ladies' light weight,
fast black hose, double heel and toe,
warranted stainless, 25c.125 dozen boys' fast black Hose,
medium and heavy weight, four dif-
ferent styles of rib corduroy derby,
11x1 and 3x1, warranted not to crock,
25c.500 dozen gents' light weight,
fast black half Hose, double heel
and toe, guaranteed stainless, 25c.50 dozen gents' solid colored half
Hose, seamless, tans, slate, brown,
mixed and fast black, 15c.100 dozen ladies' seamless, fast
black Hose, warranted stainless, 15c.50 dozen infant's 11x1 rib, navy
and seal Hose, Maco split soles,
12 1/2c, worth 40c.

2d Floor Department!

New Spring Wraps.

Jackets, Blazers, Coats,

Capes, Mantels, Shawls,

etc., received this week.

Camel's hair Jackets, with raised
shoulders, best finish, at \$1.49.Diagonal cheviot Jackets, tailor-
made, all wool, at \$2.67 this week.All wool, tailor-made, stockinet
Jacket, as a special, at \$2.50, cost
more to make.1 lot diagonal cloth Jackets, just
the thing for spring, elegantly made,
at \$5.25, real value \$8.50.

Stockinet Blazers at 98c each.

All wool flannel and cheviot
cloth Blazers at \$1.97, worth \$4.Full line black and white Blazers
at \$3.39.All wool, cloth capes at \$1.65,
cheap at \$3.50.33 Lace Capes, at \$3.75 each,
worth double the price.All Silk Jersey Waists at 98c
each.All wool, tailor-made Jerseys at
85c.Full line Lace Capes, extreme
novelties, from \$5 to \$35.Big stock of spring Shawls at
lowest prices.

Beaded Capes at \$1.49 each.

300 pairs Lace Curtains, 3 1/2
yards long, tape bordered at 98c,
worth \$1.35.We have just opened the best lot
of Lace Curtains to be found any-
where.At 3.47, 50 pairs Chenille Dado
Curtains, worth \$8, at \$3.57.9,000 Curtain Poles, in oak, wal-
nut, cherry, ash and mahogany,
made and put up for 30c each.New line infants' Embroidered
Cloaks, from \$2.50 to \$12.50.At \$2.75, 1 lot black embroidered
Cashmere Fichus, special at this
price.

JACOBS' PHARMACY,

CORNER MARIETTA AND PEACHTREE STS.,

THE LARGEST RETAIL DRUG STORE

IN THE SOUTH.

EVERYTHING RETAILED

—AT—

WHOLESALE PRICES

—||—

NEW IMPORTATIONS

—||—

PERFUMERY

—AND—

TOILET ARTICLES

The extensive use of fine perfumes is a matter of comparatively few years. Although their use and manufacture dates back to the ancients, their use has increased constantly as the advances of civilization. Indeed, it has been stated that the state of advancement a nation occupies in civilization, may be judged by the quantity and quality of the perfumes and toilet articles consumed by her people. We therefore find the French, made famous in this respect by such celebrities as Lubin, Violet, and others, holding the first position.

We have always carried a complete stock of Lubin's Extracts, whose quality we need not further dwell upon.

There are, however, numerous other noted perfumers who are considered fully equal to Lubin, and amongst these, Violet, who in Paris is considered far superior to Lubin, is undoubtedly the first.

In view of this fact, and ever desirous of supplying the public with only the best quality of goods, we have recently imported a full line of Violet's Celebrated Toilet Articles, which we offer at our usual cut-rate prices.

Violet's Handkerchief Extracts!

Regular \$1 bottles at 75c.

Regular \$2 bottles at \$1.50.

Various Toilet Waters at \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50 per bottle.

Face Powders, 50c.

Brilliantine, 35c and 50c per bottle.

Eau de quinine, 75c per bottle.

Toilet Soaps, varying from 25c to 75c a cake.

SPONGES! SPONGES! SPONGES!

These are articles that are given but little attention in most pharmacies, as they are of but little profit, yet every one knows that sponges are sold at exorbitant prices. Most druggists have but little sale for them, and consequently buy them in small quantities only, therefore you find them sold at unusually high prices, which must be done to compensate for the wear and tear and small sales. Being aware of this crying demand for cheap and good sponges, we have just received from Hydra, Greece, the largest shipment of fine bath, toilet, surgeon's and carriage sponges.

JACOBS' PHARMACY, CORNER

MARIETTA AND PEACHTREE STS.

GEORGIA HISTORY.

THE LIFE AND DEEDS OF HON. C. C. JONES, JR.

The Man That Bancroft Called the "Mancroft of the South"—A Tireless and Successful Worker.

What part of history—any sort—is more important than the history of the historians? Or to confine the subject, what part of Georgia history is more interesting or more important than the history of the people who wrote it?

An historical book is far from being a routine collection of facts and figures—very far from it.

Put exactly the same historical data into the hands of two men. Let each write an account summarizing this information. Certainly the accounts will differ, perhaps essentially.

This would be so, even if the two men were perfectly free from prejudice and bias of all sorts.

How much more must two accounts differ where each writer collects his own material; the extent of his information depending upon the thoroughness and success of his investigation and its credibility upon his individual common sense?

This line of thought will establish the importance of having some knowledge of the writer of history.

And aside from the importance of it, the study is interesting.

The personality of these responsible folk—these people who make the records of the past, and stamp credit for statesmanship or fanaticism on great political movements—these men who weave romance of matter-of-fact as placidly and ingeniously as the poet fashions his fancy—what can be more interesting?

Trusting that the work may be of some value—and, incidentally, of some interest to the Georgia Historical Society—the first of a series of papers, sketches of Georgia historians and their work, is given today.

The idea is to have summarized, ultimately, practically all information of this sort.

Owners of the Georgia historical works, particularly those that are now out of print—not only the books, but pamphlets and documents of history, or reminiscences—can aid materially, and are requested to furnish the Georgia Historical Society information of the writings and their authors.

Paper I. Charles C. Jones, Jr.

Colonel Charles Colcock Jones, Jr. The Man of the South. The title was given by Bancroft, and right worthily bestowed.

That is Colonel Charles Colcock Jones, Jr., of Augusta.

He will be remembered as the author of more than a score of valuable historical publications—among them an "Historical Sketch of the Chatham Artillery During the Confederate Struggle for Independence" (1867); "Historical Sketch of Tomo-Chi-Chi, Chief of the Kana Crabs" (1868); "Reminiscences of the Last Days, Death and Burial of General Henry Lee" (1869); "Casimir Pulaski" (1874); "Antiquities of the Southern Indians, Particularly of the Georgia Tribes" (1875); "The Georgia of Savannah in 1779," etc., (1874); "The Georgia of Savannah in December, 1864," etc., (1874); "Sergeant William Jasper" (1875); "A Roster of General Officers, Heads of Departments, Senators, Representatives, Military Organizations, etc., in the Confederate Service" (1876); "Life and Services of Commodore Josiah Tattnall" (1878); "Dead Towns of Georgia" (1878); "De Soto's March Through Georgia" (1880); "Memorial of Jean Pierre Purry" (1880); "The Georgia Historical Society: Its Founders, Patrons and Friends" (1881); "The Life and Services of ex-Governor Charles Jones Jenkins" (1884); "Seppulture of Major General Nathaniel Greene, and of Brigadier-General Count Casimir Pulaski" (1885); "The Life, Literary Labors and Neglected Grave of Richard Henry Wilde" (1885); "Biographical Sketch of the Honorable Major John Habersham, of Georgia" (1886); "Brigadier-General Robert Toombs" (1886); "The Life and Services of the Honorable Samuel Elbert, of Georgia" (1887); "The English Colonization of Georgia" (1887); "Negro Myths from the Georgia Coast" (1888); and lastly and more particularly, his "History of Georgia."

The historian, Bancroft, pronounced this the finest history he had ever read.

In addition to these publications, Colonel Jones has printed addresses and discourses upon a variety of topics—prominent among them his oration upon the unveiling and dedication of the Confederate monument in Augusta (1879); the funeral oration over the Hon. Alexander H. Stevens (1883), and his address entitled "The Old South" (1887). In this connection also may be mentioned the addresses which he has delivered before the Confederate Survivors' Association of which he is president, which was founded and has been presided largely through his instrumentality, and which is among the oldest associations of this character in the south.

These annual addresses commenced on the 26th of April, 1879—the first anniversary of the association—have been regularly continued at address upon "Post Bellum Mortality among Confederates," they number fourteen in all. Among the topics discussed are "Military Lessons inculcated on the Coast of Georgia during the Confederate War" (1883); "General Sherman's March from Atlanta to the Coast" (1884); the "Battle of Honey Hill" (1885); "The Evacuation of History: The Battle of the Ocean Pond" (1888); "Georgians during the War between the States" (1889); "Memorial Address in Honor of President Jefferson Davis" (1889); and "Siege of Savannah in 1864" (1890).

Add to these his memorial histories of Augusta and Savannah, published by D. Mason & Co., Syracuse, N. Y., and his "Sketches of the Members from Georgia of the Continental Congress," the MSS. of which is now in the hands of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., of Boston.

It remains to speak of Colonel Jones as a collector of autographs and historical documents. The collection and arrangement of autographs and portraits of personages distinguished in revolutionary annals, or prominently associated with Georgia as a colony and as a state, have always afforded him pleasant recreation. In the gratification of this taste, he has performed valuable service. Among these collections we would refer to his "Autographs and Portraits of the Members from Georgia of the Continental Congress," and of the United States Senators from Georgia, "Autographs

and Portraits of the Delegates to the Constitutional Convention of 1787," "Rules and Governors of Georgia," the "Georgia Portfolio," in two volumes, "Autograph Letters and Portraits of the Chief Justices and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States," and of the Attorneys-General of the United States, "Autographs and Portraits of the Presidents of the Continental Congress," of the "Presidents of the United States," of the Vice Presidents of the United States, "Autograph Letters and Portraits of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence," in two volumes, and "Members of the Continental Congress," 1774-1789. Y. Volume of this series contains a second and complete set of the Signers of the "Declaration of Independence." Of the "Signers of the Continental Congress," there is full representation, either by autograph letter or complete signed, with the exception of some twenty-named names. This series, like the others alluded to, is in a fine, elegant paper, is accompanied by engraved portraits, views, etc., wherever practicable, and will be found in five volumes, crushed leather. Colonel Jones' "Continental Collection" is also very extensive, interesting and valuable.

This library is well collected, and consists of some 4,500 bound volumes, over 200 of which have been privately illustrated by Jones, at his own expense, and in the highest style of the illustrator's art. Fine specimens of binding are not infrequently. In works pertaining to Georgia and adjacent states his library is especially rich.

It is not an exaggeration to affirm that Colonel Jones is the most prolific author Georgia has ever produced, and stands at the head of the historical writers of the south of the present generation.

As an archaeologist, Colonel Jones has been complimented with the degree of LL.D., and is a member of various literary societies in this country and in Europe.

His "Antiquities of the Southern Indians" first brought him prominently before the attention of European scholars and introduced him to scientific circles abroad. Since its publication he has been generally regarded as the leading authority of the subject upon which it treats.

Alluding to his archaeological work it may be mentioned that his first important contribution to the literature of his state, "The Remains of Georgia," (Savannah, 1861), belongs to this department of his writings.

Other works of his in this line are his "Indian Remains in Southern Georgia" (Savannah, 1859); "Ancient Tumuli on the Savannah River" (New York, 1868); "Ancient Tumuli in Georgia" (Worcester, Mass., 1869); and "Aboriginal Structures in Georgia" (Washington, 1878).

Supplemental to the reputation which Colonel Jones has achieved as a writer upon archaeological subjects, we record the fact that he possesses an extensive collection illustrative of primitive manufactures, personal ornaments and customs of the southern Indians. This collection embraces some 20,000 objects, which are carefully numbered and catalogued.

For the purposes of comparative study there are, in addition, several hundred typical objects of primitive manufacture from Europe, Asia, Central America, and other localities.

His life.

Charles Colcock Jones, Jr., was born in Savannah, October 28, 1831. He comes of an old family, his ancestor in the male line having removed from England to Charleston, S. C., nearly two centuries ago. His great grandfather, John Jones, who was 1859, and his family coming from South Carolina to Georgia, was a rice planter in St. John's parish.

During the revolutionary war he was in the cause of the patriots, and as a member in the Continental army, fell before the British lines around Savannah during the assault by the allied army under D'Estaing and Lincoln, on the 9th of October, 1779. On that memorable occasion he acted in the capacity of aide-de-camp to Brigadier General Lachlan McIntosh.

Resigning his charge in 1802, he returned to his family to his plantation, in Liberty county, where he devoted his energies to religious instruction of the negroes. He was the author of several works on the religious condition of the negroes, of a catechism prepared for them and of a "History of the Church of God."

Colonel Jones's boyhood was spent at the paternal home, near the village of McIntosh, in Liberty county. His early studies were pursued at home generally under private tutors. In 1848 he went to South Carolina College at Columbia, where he pursued his freshman and sophomore years. He matriculated at Nassau Hall, Princeton, N. J., in the junior class of 1850, and graduated there as A. B. in 1852.

Selecting law as his profession, he went to Philadelphia, and as a student entered the office of Samuel Perkins. After reading law here for about a year, he matriculated at the Law School, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., from which he received in 1855 his degree of LL.B.

Returning home in 1854, he entered the law office of Ward & Owens in Savannah, and was called to the bar in that city, his native city, on the 24th day of May, 1855.

During the second year of his professional life, he became the junior partner of the law firm of Ward, Owens & Jones. When Mr. Ward went abroad as United States minister to Mexico, Mr. Owens retired from the firm, and the Hon. Henry R. Jackson, late United States minister to Austria, was admitted as a member. The firm continued to be Ward, Jackson & Jones until Judge Jackson's death, his seat upon the bench as judge of the district court of the Confederate States of America for the district of Georgia. The business of the law firm was large and active, and he served another full term, leaving the senate March 3, 1801. He was succeeded by James Jackson, by election, who served from March 3, 1801, to March 3, 1809. John Milledge was elected his successor. He entered the senate June 19, 1806, served the remainder of the term, expiring March 3, 1807, and was elected to his own term, commencing March 3, 1809, and resigning in 1809, and Charles Tait was elected to succeed him, who served from November 27, 1809, till the expiration of the term, expiring March 3, 1817.

Alfred Cuthbert was elected the successor of Mr. Forsyth and served the full term expiring March 3, 1817. He was succeeded by Walter T. Colquhoun, who served from March 3, 1817, to February, 1848, when he resigned, and was succeeded by John Forsyth, who served from March 3, 1848, to March 3, 1849, and William C. Dawson was elected his successor and served the full term expiring March 3, 1855. Senator

James Gunn, the first senator assigned to the senators of the third class, as before stated, was given the full term, commencing March 3, 1818, and serving until March 3, 1825. He was succeeded by James Jackson, by election, who served from March 3, 1825, to March 3, 1833. John Milledge was elected his successor. He entered the senate June 19, 1806, served the remainder of the term, expiring March 3, 1807, and was elected to his own term, commencing March 3, 1809, and resigning in 1809, and Charles Tait was elected to succeed him, who served from November 27, 1809, till the expiration of the term, expiring March 3, 1817.

Alfred Cuthbert was elected the successor of Mr. Forsyth and served the full term expiring March 3, 1817. He was succeeded by Walter T. Colquhoun, who served from March 3, 1817, to February, 1848, when he resigned, and was succeeded by John Forsyth, who served from March 3, 1848, to March 3, 1849, and William C. Dawson was elected his successor and served the full term expiring March 3, 1855. Senator

James Gunn, the first senator assigned to the senators of the third class, as before stated, was given the full term, commencing March 3, 1818, and serving until March 3, 1825. He was succeeded by James Jackson, by election, who served from March 3, 1825, to March 3, 1833. John Milledge was elected his successor. He entered the senate June 19, 1806, served the remainder of the term, expiring March 3, 1807, and was elected to his own term, commencing March 3, 1809, and resigning in 1809, and Charles Tait was elected to succeed him, who served from November 27, 1809, till the expiration of the term, expiring March 3, 1817.

Alfred Cuthbert was elected the successor of Mr. Forsyth and served the full term expiring March 3, 1817. He was succeeded by Walter T. Colquhoun, who served from March 3, 1817, to February, 1848, when he resigned, and was succeeded by John Forsyth, who served from March 3, 1848, to March 3, 1849, and William C. Dawson was elected his successor and served the full term expiring March 3, 1855. Senator

James Gunn, the first senator assigned to the senators of the third class, as before stated, was given the full term, commencing March 3, 1818, and serving until March 3, 1825. He was succeeded by James Jackson, by election, who served from March 3, 1825, to March 3, 1833. John Milledge was elected his successor. He entered the senate June 19, 1806, served the remainder of the term, expiring March 3, 1807, and was elected to his own term, commencing March 3, 1809, and resigning in 1809, and Charles Tait was elected to succeed him, who served from November 27, 1809, till the expiration of the term, expiring March 3, 1817.

Alfred Cuthbert was elected the successor of Mr. Forsyth and served the full term expiring March 3, 1817. He was succeeded by Walter T. Colquhoun, who served from March 3, 1817, to February, 1848, when he resigned, and was succeeded by John Forsyth, who served from March 3, 1848, to March 3, 1849, and William C. Dawson was elected his successor and served the full term expiring March 3, 1855. Senator

James Gunn, the first senator assigned to the senators of the third class, as before stated, was given the full term, commencing March 3, 1818, and serving until March 3, 1825. He was succeeded by James Jackson, by election, who served from March 3, 1825, to March 3, 1833. John Milledge was elected his successor. He entered the senate June 19, 1806, served the remainder of the term, expiring March 3, 1807, and was elected to his own term, commencing March 3, 1809, and resigning in 1809, and Charles Tait was elected to succeed him, who served from November 27, 1809, till the expiration of the term, expiring March 3, 1817.

Alfred Cuthbert was elected the successor of Mr. Forsyth and served the full term expiring March 3, 1817. He was succeeded by Walter T. Colquhoun, who served from March 3, 1817, to February, 1848, when he resigned, and was succeeded by John Forsyth, who served from March 3, 1848, to March 3, 1849, and William C. Dawson was elected his successor and served the full term expiring March 3, 1855. Senator

James Gunn, the first senator assigned to the senators of the third class, as before stated, was given the full term, commencing March 3, 1818, and serving until March 3, 1825. He was succeeded by James Jackson, by election, who served from March 3, 1825, to March 3, 1833. John Milledge was elected his successor. He entered the senate June 19, 1806, served the remainder of the term, expiring March 3, 1807, and was elected to his own term, commencing March 3, 1809, and resigning in 1809, and Charles Tait was elected to succeed him, who served from November 27, 1809, till the expiration of the term, expiring March 3, 1817.

Alfred Cuthbert was elected the successor of Mr. Forsyth and served the full term expiring March 3, 1817. He was succeeded by Walter T. Colquhoun, who served from March 3, 1817, to February, 1848, when he resigned, and was succeeded by John Forsyth, who served from March 3, 1848, to March 3, 1849, and William C. Dawson was elected his successor and served the full term expiring March 3, 1855. Senator

James Gunn, the first senator assigned to the senators of the third class, as before stated, was given the full term, commencing March 3, 1818, and serving until March 3, 1825. He was succeeded by James Jackson, by election, who served from March 3, 1825, to March 3, 1833. John Milledge was elected his successor. He entered the senate June 19, 1806, served the remainder of the term, expiring March 3, 1807, and was elected to his own term, commencing March 3, 1809, and resigning in 1809, and Charles Tait was elected to succeed him, who served from November 27, 1809, till the expiration of the term, expiring March 3, 1817.

management of business peculiar to himself, he has, even under the greatest pressure of office duties, found leisure to contribute largely to the literature as well as the activity of the country by his pen.

Georgia's Senators.

How many Georgia could tell, without hunting up the record, how many United States senators Georgia has had since the first senate convened in 1789, and who they were? When the first senate convened on March 4, 1789, to meet the provision of the constitution, which requires that "immediately after they shall be assembled, in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the end of the second year, and of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year," the classification of senators was made by lot. Georgia's senators both died and resigned. William Feed drawing a four-year term and going into the second class, while James Gunn drew a full term of six years and was in consequence assigned to the third class.

Baldwin by election Georgia's senators have since and the date of their service, can best be done by taking the two senators separately—then William Feed the first senator in class to vacate his seat on November 6, 1828, and served the full term expiring March 3, 1793. He was succeeded by James Jackson who was elected by the legislature for the term commencing March 3, 1793, and resigning in 1793, and George Walton was appointed by the governor to succeed him; he served from November 16, 1793, to February 29, 1796, when John Tattnall was elected for the term commencing March 3, 1796, and resigning in 1796, and John Forsyth was elected his successor and served the remainder of the term expiring March 3, 1799.

Senator Tattnall was succeeded by Abraham Baldwin, who served the full term, commencing March 4, 1799, and expiring March 3, 1805. He was re-elected, as his own successor, for the term commencing March 4, 1805, but died March 2, 1806, and John Forsyth was appointed to fill the vacancy—his tenure only extended from August 27, 1807, to November 7th of the same year—when he was succeeded by William H. Hall, who served the full term, commencing March 4, 1807, and expiring March 3, 1811.

Mr. Baldwin was re-elected for the term commencing March 4, 1811, but resigned, and was succeeded April 8, 1811, by William B. Bullock, by appointment, who only served till March 3, 1812, and John Forsyth was appointed by the legislature for the term commencing March 3, 1812, and expiring March 3, 1817. Mr. Bibb was appointed his successor, who served from November 13, 1816, to March 3, 1817, and was re-elected for the term commencing March 3, 1817, and expiring March 3, 1821. He resigned in 1819, and Nicholas Ware was elected his successor and served from November 10, 1821, till the expiration of the term, expiring March 3, 1825. Mr. Ware was elected his own successor for the term commencing March 4, 1825, but died September 7, 1824, and Thomas V. Cobb was elected his successor and seated on March 4, 1825, and resigned in 1828, and Oliver H. Prince was elected his successor and served from November 7, 1828, to the expiration of the term, March 3, 1833.

George M. Davis was elected for the term beginning March 4, 1833, and served till 1837, when he resigned, and John P. King was elected his successor, who served from November 21, 1837, till the expiration of the term, expiring March 3, 1841. Mr. Lumpkin was elected his successor, who served from November 22, 1837, till the expiration of the term, expiring March 3, 1841. Mr. Lumpkin was elected his successor, who served from November 22, 1837, till the expiration of the term, expiring March 3, 1841.

Robert Toombs was elected for and served the full term, commencing March 4, 1841, and expiring March 3, 1847, and was re-elected for the term beginning March 4, 1847, and expiring March 3, 1853. He served till 1852, and resigned in 1852, and John Forsyth was elected his successor, who served from November 21, 1852, till the expiration of the term, expiring March 3, 1857.

Robert Toombs was elected for and served the full term, commencing March 4, 1841, and expiring March 3, 1847, and was re-elected for the term beginning March 4, 1847, and expiring March 3, 1853. He served till 1852, and resigned in 1852, and John Forsyth was elected his successor, who served from November 21, 1852, till the expiration of the term, expiring March 3, 1857.

Robert Toombs was elected for and served the full term, commencing March 4, 1841, and expiring March 3, 1847, and was re-elected for the term beginning March 4, 1847, and expiring March 3, 1853. He served till 1852, and resigned in 1852, and John Forsyth was elected his successor, who served from November 21, 1852, till the expiration of the term, expiring March 3, 1857.

Robert Toombs was elected for and served the full term, commencing March 4, 1841, and expiring March 3, 1847, and was re-elected for the term beginning March 4, 1847, and expiring March 3, 1853. He served till 1852, and resigned in 1852, and John Forsyth was elected his successor, who served from November 21, 1852, till the expiration of the term, expiring March 3, 1857.

Robert Toombs was elected for and served the full term, commencing March 4, 1841, and expiring March 3, 1847, and was re-elected for the term beginning March 4, 1847, and expiring March 3, 1853. He served till 1852, and resigned in 1852, and John Forsyth was elected his successor, who served from November 21, 1852, till the expiration of the term, expiring March 3, 1857.

Robert Toombs was elected for and served the full term, commencing March 4, 1841, and expiring March 3, 1847, and was re-elected for the term beginning March 4, 1847, and expiring March 3, 1853. He served till 1852, and resigned in 1852, and John Forsyth was elected his successor, who served from November 21, 1852, till the expiration of the term, expiring March 3, 1857.

Robert Toombs was elected for and served the full term, commencing March 4, 1841, and expiring March 3, 1847, and was re-elected for the term beginning March 4, 1847, and expiring March 3, 1853. He served till 1852, and resigned in 1852, and John Forsyth was elected his successor, who served from November 21, 1852, till the expiration of the term, expiring March 3, 1857.

Robert Toombs was elected for and served the full term, commencing March 4, 1841, and expiring March 3, 1847, and was re-elected for the term beginning March 4, 1847, and expiring March 3, 1853. He served till 1852, and resigned in 1852, and John Forsyth was elected his successor, who served from November 21, 1852, till the expiration of the term, expiring March 3, 1857.

Robert Toombs was elected for and served the full term, commencing March 4, 1841, and expiring March 3, 1847, and was re-elected for the term beginning March 4, 1847, and expiring March 3, 1853. He served till 1852, and resigned in 1852, and John Forsyth was elected his successor, who served from November 21, 1852, till the expiration of the term, expiring March 3, 1857.

Robert Toombs was elected for and served the full term, commencing March 4, 1841, and expiring March 3, 1847, and was re-elected for the term beginning March 4, 1847, and expiring March 3, 1853. He served till 1852, and resigned in 1852, and John Forsyth was elected his successor, who served from November 21, 1852, till the expiration of the term, expiring March 3, 1857.

Robert Toombs was elected for and served the full term, commencing March 4, 1841, and expiring March 3, 1847, and was re-elected for the term beginning March 4, 1847, and expiring March 3, 1853. He served till 1852, and resigned in 1852, and John Forsyth was elected his successor, who served from November 21, 1852, till the expiration of the term, expiring March 3, 1857.

Robert Toombs was elected for and served the full term, commencing March 4, 1841, and expiring March 3, 1847, and was re-elected for the term beginning March 4, 1847, and expiring March 3, 1853. He served till 1852, and resigned in 1852, and John Forsyth was elected his successor, who served from November 21, 1852, till the expiration of the term, expiring March 3, 1857.

Robert Toombs was elected for and served the full term, commencing March 4, 1841, and expiring March 3, 1847, and was re-elected for the term beginning March 4, 1847, and expiring March 3, 1853. He served till 1852, and resigned in 1852, and John Forsyth was elected his successor, who served from November 21, 1852, till the expiration of the term, expiring March 3, 1857.

Robert Toombs was elected for and served the full term, commencing March 4, 1841, and expiring March 3, 1847, and was re-elected for the term beginning March 4, 1847, and expiring March 3, 1853. He served till 1852, and resigned in 1852, and John Forsyth was elected his successor, who served from November 21, 1852, till the expiration of the term, expiring March 3, 1857.

Robert Toombs was elected for and served the full term, commencing March 4, 1841, and expiring March 3, 1847, and was re-elected for the term beginning March 4, 1847, and expiring March 3, 1853. He served till 1852, and resigned in 1852, and John Forsyth was elected his successor, who served from November 21, 1852, till the expiration of the term, expiring March 3, 1857.

Robert Toombs was elected for and served the full term, commencing March 4, 1841, and expiring March 3, 1847, and was re-elected for the term beginning March 4, 1847, and expiring March 3, 1853. He served till 1852, and resigned in 1852, and John Forsyth was elected his successor, who served from November 21, 1852, till the expiration of the term, expiring March 3, 1857.

Robert Toombs was elected for and served the full term, commencing March 4, 1841, and expiring March 3, 1847, and was re-elected for the term beginning March 4, 1847, and expiring March 3, 1853. He served till 1852, and resigned in 1852, and John Forsyth was elected his successor, who served from November 21, 1852, till the expiration of the term, expiring March 3, 1857.

Robert Toombs was elected for and served the full term, commencing March 4, 1841, and expiring March 3, 1847, and was re-elected for the term beginning March 4, 1847, and expiring March 3, 1853. He served till 1852, and resigned in 1852, and John Forsyth was elected his successor, who served from November 21, 1852, till the expiration of the term, expiring March 3, 1857.

Robert Toombs was elected for and served the full term, commencing March 4, 1841, and expiring March 3, 1847, and was re-elected for the term beginning March 4, 1847, and expiring March 3, 1853. He served till 1852, and resigned in 1852, and John Forsyth was elected his successor, who served from November 21, 1852, till the expiration of the term, expiring March 3, 1857.

Robert Toombs was elected for and served the full term, commencing March 4, 1841, and expiring March 3, 1847, and was re-elected for the term beginning March 4, 1847, and expiring March 3, 1853. He served till 1852, and resigned in 1852, and John Forsyth was elected his successor, who served from November 21, 1852, till the expiration of the term, expiring March 3, 1857.

Robert Toombs was elected for and served the full term, commencing March 4, 1841, and expiring March 3, 1847, and was re-elected for the term beginning March 4, 1847, and expiring March 3, 1853. He served till 1852, and resigned in 1852, and John Forsyth was elected his successor, who served from November 21, 1852, till the expiration of the term, expiring March 3, 1857.

Robert Toombs was elected for and served the full term, commencing March 4, 1841, and expiring March 3, 1847, and was re-elected for the term beginning March 4, 1847, and expiring March 3, 1853. He served till 1852, and resigned in 1852, and John Forsyth was elected his successor, who served from November 21, 1852, till the expiration of the term, expiring March 3, 1857.

Dawson was succeeded, by election, by Alfred Iverson, who served from March 4, 1857, to January 28, 1861, when, in consequence of the impending civil war, he retired from the senate, and this senatorship remained vacant till July 29, 1865, when Joshua Hill was sworn in and served the remainder of the term expiring March 3, 1873.

John B. Gordon was elected for and served the full term commencing March 4, 1873, and expiring March 3, 1879. General Gordon was elected his own successor for the term commencing March 4, 1879, but resigned early in 1880, and Joseph E. Brown was appointed his successor, who entered in the senate May 26, 1880. He was elected when the legislature met, served the remainder of the term for which Gordon had been elected, and which would expire March 3, 1884. General John B. Gordon has been elected for the term expiring March 3, 1887.

Dawson was succeeded, by election, by Alfred Iverson, who served from March 4, 1857, to January 28, 1861, when, in consequence of the impending civil war, he retired from the senate, and this senatorship remained vacant till July 29, 1865, when Joshua Hill was sworn in and served the remainder of the term expiring March 3, 1873.

John B. Gordon was elected for and served the full term commencing March 4, 1873, and expiring March 3, 1879. General Gordon was elected his own successor for the term commencing March 4, 1879, but resigned early in 1880, and Joseph E. Brown was appointed his successor, who entered in the senate May 26, 1880. He was elected when the legislature met, served the remainder of the term for which Gordon had been elected, and which would expire March 3, 1884. General John B. Gordon has been elected for the term expiring March 3, 1887.

Banking

ability, \$500,000.
George W. Blanton, President.
Lowry.

solids accounts of banks,
corporations and individuals.
Solicitors.

BANK

GA.
Jacob Kline, Cashier.

\$480,000.
National Banks.
Canada and throughout the
United States.

European countries. Invited
to deposit money.
May 15-19.

ing Comp
a Streets.

corporations, firms and
customers. With a
percent if left two months.
M. Blanton, George W. Blanton,
Philadelphia.

MPSON
r Dealer!

WINE
CLARET
KEPT - IN STOCK
PSON,
ATLANTA, GA.

PACIFIC DIVISION
ANT THOROUGHFARE
Birmingham, Greenville,
City, Memphis, Kansas City,
New Orleans, St. Louis,
Shreveport, and all the
west and northwest. All
lanta, Memphis and New
ham, N. Orleans and New
press.

For ANNISTON, BIRMINGHAM,
HAM, MEMPHIS, NEW ORLEANS,
CITY, MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI,
LEANS, VICKSBURG, WINONA,
SIREY, PORT, and all the
west and northwest. All
lanta, Memphis and New
ham, N. Orleans and New
press.

For ANNISTON, BIRMINGHAM,
HAM, MEMPHIS, NEW ORLEANS,
CITY, MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI,
LEANS, VICKSBURG, WINONA,
SIREY, PORT, and all the
west and northwest. All
lanta, Memphis and New
ham, N. Orleans and New
press.

For ANNISTON, BIRMINGHAM,
HAM, MEMPHIS, NEW ORLEANS,
CITY, MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI,
LEANS, VICKSBURG, WINONA,
SIREY, PORT, and all the
west and northwest. All
lanta, Memphis and New
ham, N. Orleans and New
press.

For ANNISTON, BIRMINGHAM,
HAM, MEMPHIS, NEW ORLEANS,
CITY, MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI,
LEANS, VICKSBURG, WINONA,
SIREY, PORT, and all the
west and northwest. All
lanta, Memphis and New
ham, N. Orleans and New
press.

For ANNISTON, BIRMINGHAM,
HAM, MEMPHIS, NEW ORLEANS,
CITY, MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI,
LEANS, VICKSBURG, WINONA,
SIREY, PORT, and all the
west and northwest. All
lanta, Memphis and New
ham, N. Orleans and New
press.

For ANNISTON, BIRMINGHAM,
HAM, MEMPHIS, NEW ORLEANS,
CITY, MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI,
LEANS, VICKSBURG, WINONA,
SIREY, PORT, and all the
west and northwest. All
lanta, Memphis and New
ham, N. Orleans and New
press.

For ANNISTON, BIRMINGHAM,
HAM, MEMPHIS, NEW ORLEANS,
CITY, MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI,
LEANS, VICKSBURG, WINONA,
SIREY, PORT, and all the
west and northwest. All
lanta, Memphis and New
ham, N. Orleans and New
press.

For ANNISTON, BIRMINGHAM,
HAM, MEMPHIS, NEW ORLEANS,
CITY, MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI,
LEANS, VICKSBURG, WINONA,
SIREY, PORT, and all the
west and northwest. All
lanta, Memphis and New
ham, N. Orleans and New
press.

For ANNISTON, BIRMINGHAM,
HAM, MEMPHIS, NEW ORLEANS,
CITY, MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI,
LEANS, VICKSBURG, WINONA,
SIREY, PORT, and all the
west and northwest. All
lanta, Memphis and New
ham, N. Orleans and New
press.

For ANNISTON, BIRMINGHAM,
HAM, MEMPHIS, NEW ORLEANS,
CITY, MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI,
LEANS, VICKSBURG, WINONA,
SIREY, PORT, and all the
west and northwest. All
lanta, Memphis and New
ham, N. Orleans and New
press.

For ANNISTON, BIRMINGHAM,
HAM, MEMPHIS, NEW ORLEANS,
CITY, MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI,
LEANS, VICKSBURG, WINONA,
SIREY, PORT, and all the
west and northwest. All
lanta, Memphis and New
ham, N. Orleans and New
press.

For ANNISTON, BIRMINGHAM,
HAM, MEMPHIS, NEW ORLEANS,
CITY, MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI,
LEANS, VICKSBURG, WINONA,
SIREY, PORT, and all the
west and northwest. All
lanta, Memphis and New
ham, N. Orleans and New
press.

For ANNISTON, BIRMINGHAM,
HAM, MEMPHIS, NEW ORLEANS,
CITY, MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI,
LEANS, VICKSBURG, WINONA,
SIREY, PORT, and all the
west and northwest. All
lanta, Memphis and New
ham, N. Orleans and New
press.

For ANNISTON, BIRMINGHAM,
HAM, MEMPHIS, NEW ORLEANS,
CITY, MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI,
LEANS, VICKSBURG, WINONA,
SIREY, PORT, and all the
west and northwest. All
lanta, Memphis and New
ham, N. Orleans and New
press.

For ANNISTON, BIRMINGHAM,
HAM, MEMPHIS, NEW ORLEANS,
CITY, MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI,
LEANS, VICKSBURG, WINONA,
SIREY, PORT, and all the
west and northwest. All
lanta, Memphis and New
ham, N. Orleans and New
press.

For ANNISTON, BIRMINGHAM,
HAM, MEMPHIS, NEW ORLEANS,
CITY, MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI,
LEANS, VICKSBURG, WINONA,
SIREY, PORT, and all the
west and northwest. All
lanta, Memphis and New
ham, N. Orleans and New
press.

For ANNISTON, BIRMINGHAM,
HAM, MEMPHIS, NEW ORLEANS,
CITY, MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI,
LEANS, VICKSBURG, WINONA,
SIREY, PORT, and all the
west and northwest. All
lanta, Memphis and New
ham, N. Orleans and New
press.

For ANNISTON, BIRMINGHAM,
HAM, MEMPHIS, NEW ORLEANS,
CITY, MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI,
LEANS, VICKSBURG, WINONA,
SIREY, PORT, and all the
west and northwest. All
lanta, Memphis and New
ham, N. Orleans and New
press.

For ANNISTON, BIRMINGHAM,
HAM, MEMPHIS, NEW ORLEANS,
CITY, MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI,
LEANS, VICKSBURG, WINONA,
SIREY, PORT, and all the
west and northwest. All
lanta, Memphis and New
ham, N. Orleans and New
press.

For ANNISTON, BIRMINGHAM,
HAM, MEMPHIS, NEW ORLEANS,
CITY, MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI,
LEANS, VICKSBURG, WINONA,
SIREY, PORT, and all the
west and northwest. All
lanta, Memphis and New
ham, N. Orleans and New
press.

For ANNISTON, BIRMINGHAM,
HAM, MEMPHIS, NEW ORLEANS,
CITY, MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI,
LEANS, VICKSBURG, WINONA,
SIREY, PORT, and all the
west and northwest. All
lanta, Memphis and New
ham, N. Orleans and New
press.

For ANNISTON, BIRMINGHAM,
HAM, MEMPHIS, NEW ORLEANS,
CITY, MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI,
LEANS, VICKSBURG, WINONA,
SIREY, PORT, and all the
west and northwest. All
lanta, Memphis and New
ham, N. Orleans and New
press.

For ANNISTON, BIRMINGHAM,
HAM, MEMPHIS, NEW ORLEANS,
CITY, MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI,
LEANS, VICKSBURG, WINONA,
SIREY, PORT, and all the
west and northwest. All
lanta, Memphis and New
ham, N. Orleans and New
press.

For ANNISTON, BIRMINGHAM,
HAM, MEMPHIS, NEW ORLEANS,
CITY, MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI,
LEANS, VICKSBURG, WINONA,
SIREY, PORT, and all the
west and northwest. All
lanta, Memphis and New
ham, N. Orleans and New
press.

For ANNISTON, BIRMINGHAM,
HAM, MEMPHIS, NEW ORLEANS,
CITY, MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI,
LEANS, VICKSBURG, WINONA,
SIREY, PORT, and all the
west and northwest. All
lanta, Memphis and New
ham, N. Orleans and New
press.

For ANNISTON, BIRMINGHAM,
HAM, MEMPHIS, NEW ORLEANS,
CITY, MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI,
LEANS, VICKSBURG, WINONA,
SIREY, PORT, and all the
west and northwest. All
lanta, Memphis and New
ham, N. Orleans and New
press.

For ANNISTON, BIRMINGHAM,
HAM, MEMPHIS, NEW ORLEANS,
CITY, MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI,
LEANS, VICKSBURG, WINONA,
SIREY, PORT, and all the
west and northwest. All
lanta, Memphis and New
ham, N. Orleans and New
press.

For ANNISTON, BIRMINGHAM,
HAM, MEMPHIS, NEW ORLEANS,
CITY, MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI,
LEANS, VICKSBURG, WINONA,
SIREY, PORT, and all the
west and northwest. All
lanta, Memphis and New
ham, N. Orleans and New
press.

For ANNISTON, BIRMINGHAM,
HAM, MEMPHIS, NEW ORLEANS,
CITY, MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI,
LEANS, VICKSBURG, WINONA,
SIREY, PORT, and all the
west and northwest. All
lanta, Memphis and New
ham, N. Orleans and New
press.

For ANNISTON, BIRMINGHAM,
HAM, MEMPHIS, NEW ORLEANS,
CITY, MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI,
LEANS, VICKSBURG, WINONA,
SIREY, PORT, and all the
west and northwest. All
lanta, Memphis and New
ham, N. Orleans and New
press.

For ANNISTON, BIRMINGHAM,
HAM, MEMPHIS, NEW ORLEANS,
CITY, MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI,
LEANS, VICKSBURG, WINONA,
SIREY, PORT, and all the
west and northwest. All
lanta, Memphis and New
ham, N. Orleans and New
press.

For ANNISTON, BIRMINGHAM,
HAM, MEMPHIS, NEW ORLEANS,
CITY, MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI,
LEANS, VICKSBURG, WINONA,
SIREY, PORT, and all the
west and northwest. All
lanta, Memphis and New
ham, N. Orleans and New
press.

For ANNISTON, BIRMINGHAM,
HAM, MEMPHIS, NEW ORLEANS,
CITY, MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI,
LEANS, VICKSBURG, WINONA,
SIREY, PORT, and all the
west and northwest. All
lanta, Memphis and New
ham, N. Orleans and New
press.

For ANNISTON, BIRMINGHAM,
HAM, MEMPHIS, NEW ORLEANS,
CITY, MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI,
LEANS, VICKSBURG, WINONA,
SIREY, PORT, and all the
west and northwest. All
lanta, Memphis and New
ham, N. Orleans and New
press.

THE SPECTRE OF BLACK SAM.

This is a legend of the Seven Pines.

It is an authoritative and truthful statement of what occurred one night in '62 when McClellan was encamped on the whole week of solid thrashing before Richmond.

"On to Richmond!" had been the cry; "back to the gunboats" soon became the mot d'ordre. McClellan was a good soldier and he saved his army when he retreated from Richmond in the face of the telegraphic growls from Washington, and he met daily and hourly from his own corps commanders. He was singularly misjudged, ill-treated man, both at this time and after. Nothing on earth could have whipped Lee and Jackson, then, for they had men (veterans), money, food, clothing, high spirits and plenty of ammunition, and the confederate capital, with the enemy in full view from the fortress, was the gayest of gay cities at that time. We just couldn't have been whipped then. It would take two more years of awful carnage—two more years of unparalleled suffering and starvation for Grant to strike down the man and wasted apparition at Appomattox, which called itself, still proudly, the army of northern Virginia.

McClellan knew too well that no force the north could summon at that time could take Richmond. His loss by shot and sickness was tremendous, and that each day added to his danger. A week more and he would be surrounded and forced to the humiliation of a surrender. Patriot that he was, he preferred the measure of the war department to the sacrifice of his splendid army—and like a wise and good commander he did the best thing he could do under the circumstances—he retreated. He retreated, but he retreated as the dying grizzled retreats when shot to death, slowly, gallantly—but still full of danger and ferocity. Malvern Hill, I think, was the last of McClellan's retreats. Our boys fought as they always did, but they couldn't storm the very gates of hell.

Less than 45,000 men trying to assault a hill triple-crowned with over 100 guns and defended by nearly 100,000 veterans. It was madness, and yet after his victory, McClellan made all haste to get under the wings of his gunboats. His officers remonstrated. They wanted to turn back on our shattered ranks and march straight to Richmond. But "little Mr. Judge" better than they; he knew that Lee and Jackson and plenty of fresh troops lay in the way between him and the confederate capital, and he said to them:

"No, gentlemen, let us go to our base and return for another attempt. If we were to pursue the enemy now we should be inevitably whipped. We had the choice of position here, and Magruder was an old fool to attack us; but who shall say what may happen if we remain here? The attempt will be diminished and demoralized army what we could not do in the full flush of our vigor before Richmond. No; let the order be given as once for an order to retreat. We have given too hard to four pursuers."

But still his officers protested, and Philip Kearney, holding up the stump of his arm when McClellan exclaimed: "You forget, gentlemen, to the officers around him: 'I, Phil Kearney, an old soldier, did not solemnly protest against this movement, but I solemnly protest against this movement.'"

But time approved McClellan's judgment. He had done the wisest thing to do, and he had done it well.

It was during these excursions that the incidents of my story took place.

I had only recently rejoined my regiment in the Seventh Georgia, when I was ordered, being still weak from a wound received some five months previous, to have my name carried again on the roster, but for a week or two to report to the commissary department for clerical duties, being as I was a good penman and accountant.

My duties were tedious, and such entanglements as we got into sometimes would paralyze a professional accountant. Not that it was our fault, though we were liberally "cussed out" for it, but because our positions were sent in in such strange forms and in so many irregular ways. We had all necessary blanks, but they seemed of small use to the men to whom we sent them. A requisition for cologne and bay, bedding and opium, stirrups and cartridges, dimes and "saw-bills" (bacon) rations, cigars in one sheet and have to be returned, and the requisition entered and re-entered, so that I grew nearly distracted and longed to be with the boys again. I sometimes thought, considering how much was really wasted or arrived too late, that if we would have had fifty or sixty experienced commissariat men, that the issue of that would have been different.

Well, it was after one of these days of exhausting labor at the desk that the night being warm, I strolled around to smoke much frequented by officers and the jeunesse doree of the whole south, who were in Richmond at the time, and seating myself at one of the tables, I called for a light lunch and a glass of wine.

While awaiting my order to be filled, I picked up an old copy of The New York Tribune and began to read it with my friends, the enemy, had to say about us, as I listened to the occasional booming of their heavy guns without.

Suddenly an advertisement caught my eye: WANTED—News of the whereabouts of Miss Imogene Hartley, now in the south of any army or navy, or of the United States army and sending a letter containing the above information will be liberally rewarded and granted safe passage (if the bearer be a southern man) back to his own lines. Measures have been taken to return the return of Miss Hartley to her friends should she be found. Address, Parents, this office.

Why, she was the woman I loved best in all this world. She it was whose gentle nursing had brought me back, I might say, from the grave, and in whose sweet smile I nearly all of my convalescent hours had been passed, until out of pure shame my conscience drove me to the ranks again, when, as I say, I was detailed for clerical work. I was now fully recovered, and only the night previous had come as near to an open avowal of love as I had done, and knowing her antecedents, I dared. But although a northern girl, I knew she loved me. She had been south on a visit when the war broke out and had been taken with a long illness. Letters from Raleigh, she told me, and from Charlottesville, where she was staying with friends, had reached her parents, but her later ones must inevitably have miscarried for some cause. I once anxiously asked her to whom she had entrusted them, and she had replied: "To Captain Everett, I believe."

Her grief was great, and though loyal to her section, she took her turn in nursing wounded federal and confederate alike. It was thus I met her, and when I lay back about our acquaintance was renewed. I always avoided the subject of her transfer across the lines for I loved her as much but once in life. I had no hope, no thought of any future with her. Her reverend father and in thinking of her the lines again and again came into my head:

Open wide the temple gates for this, my love,
Open wide the temple gates for this, my love,
And deck the pillars with flowers and garlands trim,
For to this saint such reverence is due,
As to the one who walks with the Almighty's view
For that she walks before the Almighty's view.

The lines may not be correctly quoted, but it was thus I always thought of my love. So many to few from all our outward show or inward meaning that I trembled when I thought of the daring assumption which had led me to love instead of worshiping her. I was the incarnate devil, and I could put it no stronger. Intended for as a mantle, it repelled the most ardent admirer, it humbled all who approached and compelled all to a slavish devotion. Why she should have singled me out of the crowd of brilliant officers who surrounded her I cannot imagine. I had been promoted, but I read the love-light in her eyes one spring morning, and though no words were said, we knew we were each other's for all time. She was too true to attempt any evasion. All things she did she did in her own quiet manner, but love

with her was holy, and I could see how intensely, how grandly she loved me.

I finished my lunch and started at once to where she resided with a friend, a large general officer, high in command, on Grace street, when my attention was caught by seeing Captain Roberts pass hurriedly from the room, and I caught a glimpse of a negro who stood near the door, his old-skinned gleaming with rain, for it was a wild, gusty evening and night had closed in as I sat there, buried in delicious musings. I heard him say:

"Jump on the box at once."

I paid no heed to this, especially as I cordially hated the man and never believed him true at heart to the cause.

This was the second night before McClellan began his rearward movement. In fact, a large part of his heaviest munitions had already been sent toward the "gunboats."

He was the door closed behind the man I heard him say in that struck me as an unutterably loud voice:

"He's at the front. Let's drive!" and the rest was lost in the dash of the vehicle as it whirled away.

I arose, went to my lodgings, made as fine a toilet as I could and set out to spend the evening with Imogene.

McClellan knew too well that no force the north could summon at that time could take Richmond. His loss by shot and sickness was tremendous, and that each day added to his danger. A week more and he would be surrounded and forced to the humiliation of a surrender. Patriot that he was, he preferred the measure of the war department to the sacrifice of his splendid army—and like a wise and good commander he did the best thing he could do under the circumstances—he retreated. He retreated, but he retreated as the dying grizzled retreats when shot to death, slowly, gallantly—but still full of danger and ferocity. Malvern Hill, I think, was the last of McClellan's retreats. Our boys fought as they always did, but they couldn't storm the very gates of hell.

Less than 45,000 men trying to assault a hill triple-crowned with over 100 guns and defended by nearly 100,000 veterans. It was madness, and yet after his victory, McClellan made all haste to get under the wings of his gunboats. His officers remonstrated. They wanted to turn back on our shattered ranks and march straight to Richmond. But "little Mr. Judge" better than they; he knew that Lee and Jackson and plenty of fresh troops lay in the way between him and the confederate capital, and he said to them:

"No, gentlemen, let us go to our base and return for another attempt. If we were to pursue the enemy now we should be inevitably whipped. We had the choice of position here, and Magruder was an old fool to attack us; but who shall say what may happen if we remain here? The attempt will be diminished and demoralized army what we could not do in the full flush of our vigor before Richmond. No; let the order be given as once for an order to retreat. We have given too hard to four pursuers."

But still his officers protested, and Philip Kearney, holding up the stump of his arm when McClellan exclaimed: "You forget, gentlemen, to the officers around him: 'I, Phil Kearney, an old soldier, did not solemnly protest against this movement, but I solemnly protest against this movement.'"

But time approved McClellan's judgment. He had done the wisest thing to do, and he had done it well.

It was during these excursions that the incidents of my story took place.

I had only recently rejoined my regiment in the Seventh Georgia, when I was ordered, being still weak from a wound received some five months previous, to have my name carried again on the roster, but for a week or two to report to the commissary department for clerical duties, being as I was a good penman and accountant.

My duties were tedious, and such entanglements as we got into sometimes would paralyze a professional accountant. Not that it was our fault, though we were liberally "cussed out" for it, but because our positions were sent in in such strange forms and in so many irregular ways. We had all necessary blanks, but they seemed of small use to the men to whom we sent them. A requisition for cologne and bay, bedding and opium, stirrups and cartridges, dimes and "saw-bills" (bacon) rations, cigars in one sheet and have to be returned, and the requisition entered and re-entered, so that I grew nearly distracted and longed to be with the boys again. I sometimes thought, considering how much was really wasted or arrived too late, that if we would have had fifty or sixty experienced commissariat men, that the issue of that would have been different.

Well, it was after one of these days of exhausting labor at the desk that the night being warm, I strolled around to smoke much frequented by officers and the jeunesse doree of the whole south, who were in Richmond at the time, and seating myself at one of the tables, I called for a light lunch and a glass of wine.

While awaiting my order to be filled, I picked up an old copy of The New York Tribune and began to read it with my friends, the enemy, had to say about us, as I listened to the occasional booming of their heavy guns without.

Suddenly an advertisement caught my eye: WANTED—News of the whereabouts of Miss Imogene Hartley, now in the south of any army or navy, or of the United States army and sending a letter containing the above information will be liberally rewarded and granted safe passage (if the bearer be a southern man) back to his own lines. Measures have been taken to return the return of Miss Hartley to her friends should she be found. Address, Parents, this office.

Why, she was the woman I loved best in all this world. She it was whose gentle nursing had brought me back, I might say, from the grave, and in whose sweet smile I nearly all of my convalescent hours had been passed, until out of pure shame my conscience drove me to the ranks again, when, as I say, I was detailed for clerical work. I was now fully recovered, and only the night previous had come as near to an open avowal of love as I had done, and knowing her antecedents, I dared. But although a northern girl, I knew she loved me. She had been south on a visit when the war broke out and had been taken with a long illness. Letters from Raleigh, she told me, and from Charlottesville, where she was staying with friends, had reached her parents, but her later ones must inevitably have miscarried for some cause. I once anxiously asked her to whom she had entrusted them, and she had replied: "To Captain Everett, I believe."

Her grief was great, and though loyal to her section, she took her turn in nursing wounded federal and confederate alike. It was thus I met her, and when I lay back about our acquaintance was renewed. I always avoided the subject of her transfer across the lines for I loved her as much but once in life. I had no hope, no thought of any future with her. Her reverend father and in thinking of her the lines again and again came into my head:

Open wide the temple gates for this, my love,
Open wide the temple gates for this, my love,
And deck the pillars with flowers and garlands trim,
For to this saint such reverence is due,
As to the one who walks with the Almighty's view
For that she walks before the Almighty's view.

The lines may not be correctly quoted, but it was thus I always thought of my love. So many to few from all our outward show or inward meaning that I trembled when I thought of the daring assumption which had led me to love instead of worshiping her. I was the incarnate devil, and I could put it no stronger. Intended for as a mantle, it repelled the most ardent admirer, it humbled all who approached and compelled all to a slavish devotion. Why she should have singled me out of the crowd of brilliant officers who surrounded her I cannot imagine. I had been promoted, but I read the love-light in her eyes one spring morning, and though no words were said, we knew we were each other's for all time. She was too true to attempt any evasion. All things she did she did in her own quiet manner, but love

with her was holy, and I could see how intensely, how grandly she loved me.

I finished my lunch and started at once to where she resided with a friend, a large general officer, high in command, on Grace street, when my attention was caught by seeing Captain Roberts pass hurriedly from the room, and I caught a glimpse of a negro who stood near the door, his old-skinned gleaming with rain, for it was a wild, gusty evening and night had closed in as I sat there, buried in delicious musings. I heard him say:

"Jump on the box at once."

I paid no heed to this, especially as I cordially hated the man and never believed him true at heart to the cause.

This was the second night before McClellan began his rearward movement. In fact, a large part of his heaviest munitions had already been sent toward the "gunboats."

He was the door closed behind the man I heard him say in that struck me as an unutterably loud voice:

"He's at the front. Let's drive!" and the rest was lost in the dash of the vehicle as it whirled away.

I arose, went to my lodgings, made as fine a toilet as I could and set out to spend the evening with Imogene.

McClellan knew too well that no force the north could summon at that time could take Richmond. His loss by shot and sickness was tremendous, and that each day added to his danger. A week more and he would be surrounded and forced to the humiliation of a surrender. Patriot that he was, he preferred the measure of the war department to the sacrifice of his splendid army—and like a wise and good commander he did the best thing he could do under the circumstances—he retreated. He retreated, but he retreated as the dying grizzled retreats when shot to death, slowly, gallantly—but still full of danger and ferocity. Malvern Hill, I think, was the last of McClellan's retreats. Our boys fought as they always did, but they couldn't storm the very gates of hell.

Less than 45,000 men trying to assault a hill triple-crowned with over 100 guns and defended by nearly 100,000 veterans. It was madness, and yet after his victory, McClellan made all haste to get under the wings of his gunboats. His officers remonstrated. They wanted to turn back on our shattered ranks and march straight to Richmond. But "little Mr. Judge" better than they; he knew that Lee and Jackson and plenty of fresh troops lay in the way between him and the confederate capital, and he said to them:

"No, gentlemen, let us go to our base and return for another attempt. If we were to pursue the enemy now we should be inevitably whipped. We had the choice of position here, and Magruder was an old fool to attack us; but who shall say what may happen if we remain here? The attempt will be diminished and demoralized army what we could not do in the full flush of our vigor before Richmond. No; let the order be given as once for an order to retreat. We have given too hard to four pursuers."

But still his officers protested, and Philip Kearney, holding up the stump of his arm when McClellan exclaimed: "You forget, gentlemen, to the officers around him: 'I, Phil Kearney, an old soldier, did not solemnly protest against this movement, but I solemnly protest against this movement.'"

But time approved McClellan's judgment. He had done the wisest thing to do, and he had done it well.

It was during these excursions that the incidents of my story took place.

I had only recently rejoined my regiment in the Seventh Georgia, when I was ordered, being still weak from a wound received some five months previous, to have my name carried again on the roster, but for a week or two to report to the commissary department for clerical duties, being as I was a good penman and accountant.

My duties were tedious, and such entanglements as we got into sometimes would paralyze a professional accountant. Not that it was our fault, though we were liberally "cussed out" for it, but because our positions were sent in in such strange forms and in so many irregular ways. We had all necessary blanks, but they seemed of small use to the men to whom we sent them. A requisition for cologne and bay, bedding and opium, stirrups and cartridges, dimes and "saw-bills" (bacon) rations, cigars in one sheet and have to be returned, and the requisition entered and re-entered, so that I grew nearly distracted and longed to be with the boys again. I sometimes thought, considering how much was really wasted or arrived too late, that if we would have had fifty or sixty experienced commissariat men, that the issue of that would have been different.

Well, it was after one of these days of exhausting labor at the desk that the night being warm, I strolled around to smoke much frequented by officers and the jeunesse doree of the whole south, who were in Richmond at the time, and seating myself at one of the tables, I called for a light lunch and a glass of wine.

While awaiting my order to be filled, I picked up an old copy of The New York Tribune and began to read it with my friends, the enemy, had to say about us, as I listened to the occasional booming of their heavy guns without.

Suddenly an advertisement caught my eye: WANTED—News of the whereabouts of Miss Imogene Hartley, now in the south of any army or navy, or of the United States army and sending a letter containing the above information will be liberally rewarded and granted safe passage (if the bearer be a southern man) back to his own lines. Measures have been taken to return the return of Miss Hartley to her friends should she be found. Address, Parents, this office.

Why, she was the woman I loved best in all this world. She it was whose gentle nursing had brought me back, I might say, from the grave, and in whose sweet smile I nearly all of my convalescent hours had been passed, until out of pure shame my conscience drove me to the ranks again, when, as I say, I was detailed for clerical work. I was now fully recovered, and only the night previous had come as near to an open avowal of love as I had done, and knowing her antecedents, I dared. But although a northern girl, I knew she loved me. She had been south on a visit when the war broke out and had been taken with a long illness. Letters from Raleigh, she told me, and from Charlottesville, where she was staying with friends, had reached her parents, but her later ones must inevitably have miscarried for some cause. I once anxiously asked her to whom she had entrusted them, and she had replied: "To Captain Everett, I believe."

Her grief was great, and though loyal to her section, she took her turn in nursing wounded federal and confederate alike. It was thus I met her, and when I lay back about our acquaintance was renewed. I always avoided the subject of her transfer across the lines for I loved her as much but once in life. I had no hope, no thought of any future with her. Her reverend

1866.

We have now on our counters ready for your inspection, the most superbly magnificent line in wool Dress Goods ever shown in the city. We have never seen anything equal in beauty, and the styles are entirely new—such as have never been designed before.

The Camel's Hair Suits are beyond description in their loveliness. In fact, we are showing styles never before known to the looms. See them this week, and remember we have a fine line of medium-priced goods as well as the finest made. Come this week.

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.



1891.

In our Carpet department everything is alive. We are fortunate and so is the buyer.

We have any kind of Carpet wanted. The buyer is pleased to find just the goods to suit in price and quality, and we are glad to please the buyer.

We have now in stock a nice line of medium-priced Carpets and Draperies as well as the very best. We are determined to please all who want good goods. Our Draperies are specially attractive designs, being new, and colorings exquisitely combined. We contract to furnish complete with Furniture, Carpets, Draperies and Bedding, any style of home or public building. If you can't come, write for information. If possible come in person. No trouble to show the goods.

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.

UNCLE REMUS.

Preaching that is Preaching and the Old Man's Comments On It.

In a little town not far from Atlanta there has been a controversy going on between the Methodist and the Baptists. It has been a hot affair from beginning to end, and, as is usual in such cases, the bad feeling developed has spread for miles around among those who believe that a human creed is more important than religion itself, and this feeling has extended to the negroes, though the bitterness is somewhat mitigated by the good humor and the accommodating nature of the negro character.

An echo of this controversy was heard one Sunday morning recently in the kitchen of the lady to whose family Uncle Remus used to belong.

It was participated in by the old man, Chloe, the cook, and Aunt Mimy, a colored lady who had once reigned in Chloe's place, and who was secretly anxious to get back again. Uncle Remus was sitting near the stove, his elbows on his knees and his hands spread out to catch the warmth; Aunt Mimy was sitting in a corner bolt upright, stiff and uncompromising, while Chloe was bustling around preparing dinner.

"Sis Chloey," said Aunt Mimy, "is you gwine ter church dis evenin'?"

"Lawd chile! don't ax me dat," replied Chloe with a sigh. "Tino I git tho' wid dish wuz dinner, I'll be mighty willin' ter set down an' rest, I speck."

"Dat's so," said Aunt Mimy, sympathetically. "I done jn dar mysef. I know des 'zackly how 'tis. When you cook fer white folks you got ter be on yo' feet all day long an' you may thank yo' stars ef you ain't on yo' head half de time."

"Dat's de true," cried Chloe. "Dey ain't nothin' wuz suit me better dan ter go ter church dis evenin' an' hear um talk 'bout habbin' an' sprin'kin'. De white folks bin swappin' some rank talk 'bout which de best, Metho'dis' or de Babtists, an' now I speck de colored folks gwine do some quollin' 'bout it. An' I don't keer ef dey does, 'kaze Brer John Henry 'ud dat t'is better ter quol' 'bout de docterin' or de sperin' dan ter quol' 'bout de wud de fow. He say dem v'y words, an' he's a preacher, mon, ef dey ever wuz one. What church does you b'long ter, Sis Mimy?"

"Babtis!" exclaimed Aunt Mimy, emphatically. "Brer Zeke Simmons, he 'low I'm a fightin' Babtis ef dey ever bin any. I done got de word; I knowes what I'm a doin'."

"Ah-y!" exclaimed Uncle Remus with affected enthusiasm, knowing that Chloe was a Methodist.

"Yes, Lord!" Aunt Mimy went on, closing her eyes in a self-satisfied way. "I bin a stumblin' 'on a mighty long time. I bin a 'Piscopal Metho'dis' an' I bin a Affikin Metho'dis' an' I bin a Portantant Metho'dis' an' I bin a Peabertson. All dat time I wuz uneasy—all dat time I wuz restless in de mornin'. I laid wake nights an' I ain't had no appetite. I wuz dat worried dat I couldn't set still. One night I wuz layin' in bed, an' it look like ev'rything c'le'd up. I said out loud, 'I'm gwine ter be a Babtis.' I lay dar, I did, an' I felt des as calm as a cat could be. I say out loud, 'Is I right?' Sum'n's answer back, 'Reis, slaner, y' sins is done forgave!' I lay dar a little while, an' de same sum'n's say, 'Go show de word! dat Jesus give you!' Mon! I riz fum dar as-joutin' an' I bin a-feelin' like shootin' ever since."

Uncle Remus shook his head solemnly but said nothing, and there was something of a pause.

"Well," said Chloe after awhile, "I tell you how I is—I'm a born Metho'dis. Dem what

wants ter be babtize kin gotit babtize, an' dem what wants ter be sprinkled kin git sprinkled. I'm a sprinkler mysef; and I ain't los' no sleep on de 'count uv it, an' I ain't gwine ter los none. I'm des a plain Metho'dis. Dem what got so many sins on um dat dey hatter git soured under de water had better go splunge right in, an' dey oughtn't ter lose no time needer. Dat's what."

Uncle Remus, seeing that a fuss was imminent, straightened up.

"You two niggers hush up! Miss Sally may be gone ter church, but Marse John ain't, en ef he hear you all gwine on dat way, he'll jump out'n dat hall do' wid his night gown on en tarify you, mon."

"Wuz we talkin' loud?" asked Aunt Mimy.

"Des a holl' in," said Uncle Remus indignantly. "What you all want ter be quollin' in white folks' kitchen fer? Go out yander in de ol' fel' an' pull ha'r an' paw up de yeth. I don't come cuttin' up 'roun' here. What kinder 'ligion you call dat what dey scotch on bite en kick on equal? Ef dat de kind you got, all de water in de Atlanta Ocean won't save na'er one un you. I hear Marse John trompin' 'roun in dar now."

"What we doin', man?" exclaimed Aunt Mimy, lowering her voice. "We ain't doin' nothin' but talkin' about preachin'. Sis Chloey, ef you think yo'll go dis evenin' I'll call back atter you."

"Oh, I speck I'll go," said Chloe. "I'll be wo' out, but Sunday ain't no Sunday wid me, less'n I go some where dey preaches an' an' gwine on. Ef we er gwine less go whar dey's sho nuff preaches."

"Dat's what I say," Aunt Mimy assented. "Law, honey! We oughter go 'cross town an' hear Brer Dave Varner. Some er dese preachers des gits up in de pulpit dar an' stan' right still an' talks—look like dey ain't got no life in um. Dat ain't de way wid Brer Dave Varner. Gentlemen! he des gits up dar an' talks in about ez much wid his han's an' foots ez he do wid his mouf. I tell you de truth, Brer Dave Varner dunno a blessed thing what he doin'. I done hear him seso. He work his foots, he work his body, and he hol' his han's des so."

Aunt Mimy had left her chair and was standing out in the floor in order to give Brother Dave Varner's favorite attitude. Her head was thrown back, there was an ecstatic smile on her face and her hands were clasped together in the air. Uncle Remus looked at her curiously.

"Den," Aunt Mimy continued, "he work his arms an' swing his body dis away"—singing the action to the word. "Man, sir! it make me feel right ticklish. Sis Hannah Simpson wuz settin' dar lis'nin at 'im one night, an' she lip up in de air an' holler 'Glory!' an' she fell back like she 'uz dead. Brer Dave, he seed 'er fall, but he ain't stop; he des keep right on, an' sis Hannah she lay dar intranced, an' when she come back ter life she say she done bin ter glory whar she kin look back an' see de sev'mty an' sev'm creeturs wid fer-bell-far eyes a-grabbin' an' a-pullin' at de po' sinners. 'Coopin' fer de dus' de mo'nors kicked up, I ain't had no better time at no church."

Uncle Remus looked at Aunt Mimy again as she paused for want of breath.

"How you say dat Dave Varner do whiles he preaches?" the old man asked. Aunt Mimy went through the performance again with characteristic vigor, clasping her hands over her head, swinging her arms, and swaying her body from side to side. It was an impressive pantomime.

"When he do dat away," said Uncle Remus, solemnly, "he a-practicin'. Dat 'zackly what he doin'."

"Practicin' what?" asked Chloe.

"Ain't you got no eyes 'oman?" asked Uncle Remus scornfully. "Don't yo' say no sences tell you what he practicin' fer? When he

reach up his han's an' jine um in de air, he's a reachin' fer one er dese lank-shank pullets like Miss Sally got here, en when he swing his arms an' sway his body he's des a-gittin' way fum de hen-roos." Uncle Remus carried his illustration so far that he, himself, went out of the kitchen, shaking his arms and swaying his body.

"Well!" exclaimed Aunt Mimy, with a snort. "Ain't dat too much? An' Brer Dave Varner a preacher, too! I tell you, honey, dat ole Remus is a scan'lous villian. Dese yer white folks done spit 'im."

"He spiles dem wuz'n dey spiles him," said Chloe, angrily, "a-gwine 'roun' here a-Marse an' a-Miss'n'y us."

"I'm gwine," said Aunt Mimy. "I ain't gwine ter stay whar he is. Come by ef you kin, an' come soon. It's a long ways 'cross town yander."

THE LITTLE BLACK PONY.

"Dead"—the little black pony. The announcement was a sorrowful one, almost as though some member of the family had died.

To us, the grandchildren, it recalled a host of memories—the best of grandmothers, a circle of children and their children, a picturesque old home with the cedars and sycamores around it, long, happy vacation days and the hundred little incidents that marked them.

Gone!—a part of the old home; and like so much of it, only a memory now. Gone, like childhood itself.

Brides came to the old homestead, and surely they remember the drive from Jonesboro, Fayetteville. What merry parties those were, dashing along over smooth country roads; what happy laughter and bright eyes! I used to think that the little black pony could understand and enter into the spirit of such occasions, going as tidily as a four-year-old, quite mindful of her consequence, as though she were thinking: "These are the guests in the other buggies. This is the bride in my buggy—I always carry the brides home."

And then again when death came into the family, and that last ride was taken to the plain white church on the hill, the little black pony would move slowly and sadly, as if she shared in our sorrow.

Then when the youngest of the daughters ran away to become a wife—she was the pony's pet, too—the little black pony would come every day to the gate and look wistfully towards the house for her young mistress, and as away disappointed. I remember then, months afterward, when all was forgiven and the young wife came home—the pony understood it as well as any of us, and greeted her just as affectionately. Yes, and all ways loved her two children above all the other grandchildren. Dear little auntie, asleep now by the church, I think that ride from Jonesboro was saddest of all.

Then how patiently the pony would wait for her old mistress—the one she loved best. They had traveled many miles together, and had grown old together. Sedate then, and easy-going, with a nod of friendly recognition for every gray-haired man and woman on the road.

Thirty years old. How many a business trip for grandfathers and the boys; how many a visiting trip for grandmothers and the girls; how many picnics and commensals and country parties; how many vacation drives for us grandchildren; how many children she has carried to that home for the first time, and many a sad funeral procession to the little white church. What stories of love and what stories of young motherhood—what stories of sweet old age and what stories of childhood!

Thirty years!

A word to the wise. You can get Salvation Oil, the greatest cure for pain for 25 cents. See Ole Bull's violin was not more essential to him than Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup to us.

Headache, Neuralgia, Dizziness, Nervousness, Spasms, Sleeplessness, cured by Dr. Miller's Nerve. Samples free at all druggists.

THE OLD LAWYERS,

WHO WERE ADVOCATES, NOT ATTORNEYS.

And Who Put Their Hearts Into Their Clients' Causes, Making Them Their Own. About Augustus R. Wright.

It is a blessed privilege to a young man to be constantly associated with his seniors, especially if they be great men and good men. It is the most effective and delightful education that he can get. Books are a good thing, but it is better to be in daily communion with men who have read and studied the books, and sifted from them all the good that is in them. It was rumination about the notable men of the olden time—the men to whom I looked up with love and admiration. They are all gone, but they left their impressions upon the age in which they lived and upon me. The bad is mingled with the good in everything, and it was sad to me to see these great men pass away. One by one they fell before the scythe of death, and the community in which they lived and upon me. The bad is mingled with the good in everything, and it was sad to me to see these great men pass away. One by one they fell before the scythe of death, and the community in which they lived and upon me.

How swiftly and surely they go. I was thinking about the great lawyers of the Western circuit. About that the little black pony could understand and enter into the spirit of such occasions, going as tidily as a four-year-old, quite mindful of her consequence, as though she were thinking: "These are the guests in the other buggies. This is the bride in my buggy—I always carry the brides home."

And then again when death came into the family, and that last ride was taken to the plain white church on the hill, the little black pony would move slowly and sadly, as if she shared in our sorrow.

Then when the youngest of the daughters ran away to become a wife—she was the pony's pet, too—the little black pony would come every day to the gate and look wistfully towards the house for her young mistress, and as away disappointed. I remember then, months afterward, when all was forgiven and the young wife came home—the pony understood it as well as any of us, and greeted her just as affectionately. Yes, and all ways loved her two children above all the other grandchildren. Dear little auntie, asleep now by the church, I think that ride from Jonesboro was saddest of all.

Then how patiently the pony would wait for her old mistress—the one she loved best. They had traveled many miles together, and had grown old together. Sedate then, and easy-going, with a nod of friendly recognition for every gray-haired man and woman on the road.

Thirty years old. How many a business trip for grandfathers and the boys; how many a visiting trip for grandmothers and the girls; how many picnics and commensals and country parties; how many vacation drives for us grandchildren; how many children she has carried to that home for the first time, and many a sad funeral procession to the little white church. What stories of love and what stories of young motherhood—what stories of sweet old age and what stories of childhood!

Thirty years!

A word to the wise. You can get Salvation Oil, the greatest cure for pain for 25 cents. See Ole Bull's violin was not more essential to him than Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup to us.

Headache, Neuralgia, Dizziness, Nervousness, Spasms, Sleeplessness, cured by Dr. Miller's Nerve. Samples free at all druggists.

ure the great arguments of those great men. How were we charmed with their learning, their pathos, their humor, and could hardly blame a jury for giving their verdict in favor of the last great speech that was made. Hope Hull was the greatest lawyer. The Doughertys were great every way, but as an advocate in a case where there was a wife or a widow or some orphan children, I don't think that Basil H. Overby had an equal. I recall the sweet melody of his voice as he drew nearer and nearer to the jury, and with tears eyes and quivering lips he almost whispered his tender pleadings in their ears.

There is one great advocate still left us in this Cherokee region—Augustus R. Wright is the administrator's hands that jury brought the award to \$12,500 and Ben Hill went home a sadder and a wiser man. I recall many cases of this kind and have almost reached to think what Judge Wright could do with the populace in revolutionary times. But old father time has mellowed him, and with his four score years nearly accomplished he has ceased to court the brainy struggles of the forum. He loves his home and his personal comfort more than ever. He enjoys the companionship of his family and his friends, but he is alone in his glory. All his professional contemporaries are gathered to the fathers. How sad it is to us all to know that ours must go. One by one they fall like leaves in wintry weather. Two of mine have gone recently—two of my classmates, and but a brighter as they thought happier days were left; six out of forty, and yet I am not sad. No, I do not feel old, but they say that I am, and they call me the "old man." Kind remembrance, do not pity me. It is all right, and I am content.

Pathos in a Parcel of Presents. From the Indianapolis News.

He didn't look like a man as he was brought in the policeman last night, and he wasn't a bad man, either—just unfortunate. For three months he worked hard every day, stayed at all night, and didn't drink. The sorrow began to fade from his wife's face, and eyes grew brighter as she thought happier days were ahead. He laid off yesterday afternoon and came down town to buy some presents for the children. The devil met him and clapped him on the shoulder.

"Come, old boy, take a drink," grinned the devil.

"No, sir; I haven't touched a drop for three months, and I ain't."

"Oh, phaw!" said this hideous one. "Come on. Just one sniffer. Be a man. Come, we'll have one and then we'll quit." He thrust the devil to the devil. One drink, two drinks, three, four, five and a drunken man, with his full of parcels, staggering down the crowded thoroughfare. That is how he happened to be at the policeman's room, and out of side came two porters and a patrolman crowded around them, and see what they were.

Before he became stupid from drink he had written the names of the children on little cardboard cards furnished by the policeman, and tied them to the gifts. Here was a small cheap doll in gaudy dress for "Carrie," a picture book for "Johnny," a tin horse and wagon for "Jimmy," another picture book for "Maggie," a larger bundle unfolded revealed a collection of candy and raisins for them all. The porters and policemen looked at each other. There was something so pathetic about the collection of simple little gifts of a poor man to his children that their hearts were touched.

"This is tough," huskily remarked a reporter who had witnessed all kinds of cases without a quake.

"Yes, and this man shall not stay in there tonight," said another, with a dash of his hand across his eyes.

"Here's a quarter for a little more candy for the children," growled a big policeman, who wanted to be stern, but the woman part of his heart wouldn't let him—maybe he had children at home.

A policeman's helmet was passed around, and everyone put some money into it. Two pounds of candy, a dozen oranges, two dozen bananas, and other treats for the children were taken out. The parcels were all rolled up, and just as they laid them down, and it was a relief to them. Ben Hill represented a creditor with a mortgage of \$5,000. If the award to the widow was to stand his client would get nothing, and so he came to Rome and made a vigorous assault upon it. The law was clearly with him, and so was the court. For many years the widow had lived on less than \$100. Dr. Miller was one of those men. They desired to make amends to the old lady for her long suffering, and yet the law said they should take into consideration her accustomed manner of life and the condition of the estate as to its indebtedness. Ben Hill represented a creditor with a mortgage of \$5,000. If the award to the widow was to stand his client would get nothing, and so he came to Rome and made a vigorous assault upon it. The law was clearly with him, and so was the court. For many years the widow had lived on less than \$100. Dr. Miller was one of those men. They desired to make amends to the old lady for her long suffering, and yet the law said they should take into consideration her accustomed manner of life and the condition of the estate as to its indebtedness. Ben Hill represented a creditor with a mortgage of \$5,000. If the award to the widow was to stand his client would get nothing, and so he came to Rome and made a vigorous assault upon it. The law was clearly with him, and so was the court. For many years the widow had lived on less than \$100. Dr. Miller was one of those men. They desired to make amends to the old lady for her long suffering, and yet the law said they should take into consideration her accustomed manner of life and the condition of the estate as to its indebtedness. Ben Hill represented a creditor with a mortgage of \$5,000. If the award to the widow was to stand his client would get nothing, and so he came to Rome and made a vigorous assault upon it. The law was clearly with him, and so was the court. For many years the widow had lived on less than \$100. Dr. Miller was one of those men. They desired to make amends to the old lady for her long suffering, and yet the law said they should take into consideration her accustomed manner of life and the condition of the estate as to its indebtedness. Ben Hill represented a creditor with a mortgage of \$5,000. If the award to the widow was to stand his client would get nothing, and so he came to Rome and made a vigorous assault upon it. The law was clearly with him, and so was the court. For many years the widow had lived on less than \$100. Dr. Miller was one of those men. They desired to make amends to the old lady for her long suffering, and yet the law said they should take into consideration her accustomed manner of life and the condition of the estate as to its indebtedness. Ben Hill represented a creditor with a mortgage of \$5,000. If the award to the widow was to stand his client would get nothing, and so he came to Rome and made a vigorous assault upon it. The law was clearly with him, and so was the court. For many years the widow had lived on less than \$100. Dr. Miller was one of those men. They desired to make amends to the old lady for her long suffering, and yet the law said they should take into consideration her accustomed manner of life and the condition of the estate as to its indebtedness. Ben Hill represented a creditor with a mortgage of \$5,000. If the award to the widow was to stand his client would get nothing, and so he came to Rome and made a vigorous assault upon it. The law was clearly with him, and so was the court. For many years the widow had lived on less than \$100. Dr. Miller was one of those men. They desired to make amends to the old lady for her long suffering, and yet the law said they should take into consideration her accustomed manner of life and the condition of the estate as to its indebtedness. Ben Hill represented a creditor with a mortgage of \$5,000. If the award to the widow was to stand his client would get nothing, and so he came to Rome and made a vigorous assault upon it. The law was clearly with him, and so was the court. For many years the widow had lived on less than \$100. Dr. Miller was one of those men. They desired to make amends to the old lady for her long suffering, and yet the law said they should take into consideration her accustomed manner of life and the condition of the estate as to its indebtedness. Ben Hill represented a creditor with a mortgage of \$5,000. If the award to the widow was to stand his client would get nothing, and so he came to Rome and made a vigorous assault upon it. The law was clearly with him, and so was the court. For many years the widow had lived on less than \$100. Dr. Miller was one of those men. They desired to make amends to the old lady for her long suffering, and yet the law said they should take into consideration her accustomed manner of life and the condition of the estate as to its indebtedness. Ben Hill represented a creditor with a mortgage of \$5,000. If the award to the widow was to stand his client would get nothing, and so he came to Rome and made a vigorous assault upon it. The law was clearly with him, and so was the court. For many years the widow had lived on less than \$100. Dr. Miller was one of those men. They desired to make amends to the old lady for her long suffering, and yet the law said they should take into consideration her accustomed manner of life and the condition of the estate as to its indebtedness. Ben Hill represented a creditor with a mortgage of \$5,000. If the award to the widow was to stand his client would get nothing, and so he came to Rome and made a vigorous assault upon it. The law was clearly with him, and so was the court. For many years the widow had lived on less than \$100. Dr. Miller was one of those men. They desired to make amends to the old lady for her long suffering, and yet the law said they should take into consideration her accustomed manner of life and the condition of the estate as to its indebtedness. Ben Hill represented a creditor with a mortgage of \$5,000. If the award to the widow was to stand his client would get nothing, and so he came to Rome and made a vigorous assault upon it. The law was clearly with him, and so was the court. For many years the widow had lived on less than \$100. Dr. Miller was one of those men. They desired to make amends to the old lady for her long suffering, and yet the law said they should take into consideration her accustomed manner of life and the condition of the estate as to its indebtedness. Ben Hill represented a creditor with a mortgage of \$5,000. If the award to the widow was to stand his client would get nothing, and so he came to Rome and made a vigorous assault upon it. The law was clearly with him, and so was the court. For many years the widow had lived on less than \$100. Dr. Miller was one of those men. They desired to make amends to the old lady for her long suffering, and yet the law said they should take into consideration her accustomed manner of life and the condition of the estate as to its indebtedness. Ben Hill represented a creditor with a mortgage of \$5,000. If the award to the widow was to stand his client would get nothing, and so he came to Rome and made a vigorous assault upon it. The law was clearly with him, and so was the court. For many years the widow had lived on less than \$100. Dr. Miller was one of those men. They desired to make amends to the old lady for her long suffering, and yet the law said they should take into consideration her accustomed manner of life and the condition of the estate as to its indebtedness. Ben Hill represented a creditor with a mortgage of \$5,000. If the award to the widow was to stand his client would get nothing, and so he came to Rome and made a vigorous assault upon it. The law was clearly with him, and so was the court. For many years the widow had lived on less than \$100. Dr. Miller was one of those men. They desired to make amends to the old lady for her long suffering, and yet the law said they should take into consideration her accustomed manner of life and the condition of the estate as to its indebtedness. Ben Hill represented a creditor with a mortgage of \$5,000. If the award to the widow was to stand his client would get nothing, and so he came to Rome and made a vigorous assault upon it. The law was clearly with him, and so was the court. For many years the widow had lived on less than \$100. Dr. Miller was one of those men. They desired to make amends to the old lady for her long suffering, and yet the law said they should take into consideration her accustomed manner of life and the condition of the estate as to its indebtedness. Ben Hill represented a creditor with a mortgage of \$5,000. If the award to the widow was to stand his client would get nothing, and so he came to Rome and made a vigorous assault upon it. The law was clearly with him, and so was the court. For many years the widow had lived on less than \$100. Dr. Miller was one of those men. They desired to make amends to the old lady for her long suffering, and yet the law said they should take into consideration her accustomed manner of life and the condition of the estate as to its indebtedness. Ben Hill represented a creditor with a mortgage of \$5,000. If the award to the widow was to stand his client would get nothing, and so he came to Rome and made a vigorous assault upon it. The law was clearly with him, and so was the court. For many years the widow had lived on less than \$100. Dr. Miller was one of those men. They desired to make amends to the old lady for her long suffering, and yet the law said they should take into consideration her accustomed manner of life and the condition of the estate as to its indebtedness. Ben Hill represented a creditor with a mortgage of \$5,000. If the award to the widow was to stand his client would get nothing, and so he came to Rome and made a vigorous assault upon it. The law was clearly with him, and so was the court. For many years the widow had lived on less than \$100. Dr. Miller was one of those men. They desired to make amends to the old lady for her long suffering, and yet the law said they should take into consideration her accustomed manner of life and the condition of the estate as to its indebtedness. Ben Hill represented a creditor with a mortgage of \$5,000. If the award to the widow was to stand his client would get nothing, and so he came to Rome and made a vigorous assault upon it. The law was clearly with him, and so was the court. For many years the widow had lived on less than \$100. Dr. Miller was one of those men. They desired to make amends to the old lady for her long suffering, and yet the law said they should take into consideration her accustomed manner of life and the condition of the estate as to its indebtedness. Ben Hill represented a creditor with a mortgage of \$5,000. If the award to the widow was to stand his client would get nothing, and so he came to Rome and made a vigorous assault upon it. The law was clearly with him, and so was the court. For many years the widow had lived on less than \$100. Dr. Miller was one of those men. They desired to make amends to the old lady for her long suffering, and yet the law said they should take into consideration her accustomed manner of life and the condition of the estate as to its indebtedness. Ben Hill represented a creditor with a mortgage of \$5,000. If the award to the widow was to stand his client would get nothing, and so he came to Rome and made a vigorous assault upon it. The law was clearly with him, and so was the court. For many years the widow had lived on less than \$100. Dr. Miller was one of those men. They desired to make amends to the old lady for her long suffering, and yet the law said they should take into consideration her accustomed manner of life and the condition of the estate as to its indebtedness. Ben Hill represented a creditor with a mortgage of \$5,000. If the award to the widow was to stand his client would get nothing, and so he came to Rome and made a vigorous assault upon it. The law was clearly with him, and so was the court. For many years the widow had lived on less than \$100. Dr. Miller was one of those men. They desired to make amends to the old lady for her long suffering, and yet the law said they should take into consideration her accustomed manner of life and the condition of the estate as to its indebtedness. Ben Hill represented a creditor with a mortgage of \$5,000. If the award to the widow was to stand his client would get nothing, and so he came to Rome and made a vigorous assault upon it. The law was clearly with him, and so was the court. For many years the widow had lived on less than \$100. Dr. Miller was one of those men. They desired to make amends to the old lady for her long suffering, and yet the law said they should take into consideration her accustomed manner of life and the condition of the estate as to its indebtedness. Ben Hill represented a creditor with a mortgage of \$5,000. If the award to the widow was to stand his client would get nothing, and so he came to Rome and made a vigorous assault upon it. The law was clearly with him, and so was the court. For many years the widow had lived on less than \$100. Dr. Miller was one of those men. They desired to make amends to the old lady for her long suffering, and yet the law said they should take into consideration her accustomed manner of life and the condition of the estate as to its indebtedness. Ben Hill represented a creditor with a mortgage of \$5,000. If the award to the widow was to stand his client would get nothing, and so he came to Rome and made a vigorous assault upon it. The law was clearly with him, and so was the court. For many years the widow had lived on less than \$100. Dr. Miller was one of those men. They desired to make amends to the old lady for her long suffering, and yet the law said they should take into consideration her accustomed manner of life and the condition of the estate as to its indebtedness. Ben Hill represented a creditor with a mortgage of \$5,000. If the award to the widow was to stand his client would get nothing, and so he came to Rome and made a vigorous assault upon it. The law was clearly with him, and so was the court. For many years the widow had lived on less than \$100. Dr. Miller was one of those men. They desired to make amends to the old lady for her long suffering, and yet the law said they should take into consideration her accustomed manner of life and the condition of the estate as to its indebtedness. Ben Hill represented a creditor with a mortgage of \$5,000. If the award to the widow was to stand his client would get nothing, and so he came to Rome and made a vigorous assault upon it. The law was clearly with him, and so was the court. For many years the widow had lived on less than \$100. Dr. Miller was one of those men. They desired to make amends to the old lady for her long suffering, and yet the law said they should take into consideration her accustomed manner of life and the condition of the estate as to its indebtedness. Ben Hill represented a creditor with a mortgage of \$5,000. If the award to the widow was to stand his client would get nothing, and so he came to Rome and made a vigorous assault upon it. The law was clearly with him, and so was the court. For many years the widow had lived on less than \$100. Dr. Miller was one of those men. They desired to make amends to the old lady for her long suffering, and yet the law said they should take into consideration her accustomed manner of life and the condition of the estate as to its indebtedness. Ben Hill represented a creditor with a mortgage of \$5,000. If the award to the widow was to stand his client would get nothing, and so he came to Rome and made a vigorous assault upon it. The law was clearly with him, and so was the court. For many years the widow had lived on less than \$100. Dr. Miller was one of those men. They desired to make amends to the old lady for her long suffering, and yet the law said they should take into consideration her accustomed manner of life and the condition of the estate as to its indebtedness. Ben Hill represented a creditor with a mortgage of \$5,000. If the award to the widow was to stand his client would get nothing, and so he came to Rome and made a vigorous assault upon it. The law was clearly with him, and so was the court. For many years the widow had lived on less than \$100. Dr. Miller was one of those men. They desired to make amends to the old lady for her long suffering, and yet the law said they should take into consideration her accustomed manner of life and the condition of the estate as to its indebtedness. Ben Hill represented a creditor with a mortgage of \$5,000. If the award to the widow was to stand his client would get nothing, and so he came to Rome and made a vigorous assault upon it. The law was clearly with him, and so was the court. For many years the widow had lived on less than \$100. Dr. Miller was one of those men. They desired to make amends to the old lady for her long suffering, and yet the law said they should take into consideration her accustomed manner of life and the condition of the estate as to its indebtedness. Ben Hill represented a creditor with a mortgage of \$5,000. If the award to the widow was to stand his client would get nothing, and so he came to Rome and made a vigorous assault upon it. The law was clearly with him, and so was the court. For many years the widow had lived on less than \$100. Dr. Miller was one of those men. They desired to make amends to the old lady for her long suffering, and yet the law said they should take into consideration her accustomed manner of life and the condition of the estate as to its indebtedness. Ben Hill represented a creditor with a mortgage of \$5,000. If the award to the widow was to stand his client would get nothing, and so he came to Rome and made a vigorous assault upon it. The law was clearly with him, and so was the court. For many years the widow had lived on less than \$100. Dr. Miller was one of those men. They desired to make amends to the old lady for her long suffering, and yet the law said they should take into consideration her accustomed manner of life and the condition of the estate as to its indebtedness. Ben Hill represented a creditor with a mortgage of \$5,000. If the award to the widow was to stand his client would get nothing, and so he came to Rome and made a vigorous assault upon it. The law was clearly with him, and so was the court. For many years the widow had lived on less than \$100. Dr. Miller was one of those men. They desired to make amends to the old lady for her long suffering, and yet the law said they should take into consideration her accustomed manner of life and the condition of the estate as to its indebtedness. Ben Hill represented a creditor with a mortgage of \$5,000. If the award to the widow was to stand his client would get nothing, and so he came to Rome and made a vigorous assault upon it. The law was clearly with him, and so was the court. For many years the widow had lived on less than \$100. Dr. Miller was one of those men. They desired to make amends to the old lady for her long suffering, and yet the law said they should take into consideration her accustomed manner of life and the condition of the estate as to its indebtedness. Ben Hill represented a creditor with a mortgage of \$5,000. If the award to the widow was to stand his client would get nothing, and so he came to Rome and made a vigorous assault upon it. The law was clearly with him, and so was the court. For many years the widow had lived on less than \$100. Dr. Miller was one of those men. They desired to make amends to the old lady for her long suffering, and yet the law said they should take into consideration her accustomed manner of life and the condition of the estate as to its indebtedness. Ben Hill represented a creditor with a mortgage of \$5,000. If the award to the widow was to stand his client would get nothing, and so he came to Rome and made a vigorous assault upon it. The law was clearly with him, and so was the court. For many years the widow had lived on less than \$100. Dr. Miller was one of those men. They desired to make amends to the old lady for her long suffering, and yet the law said they should take into consideration her accustomed manner of life and the condition of the estate as to its indebtedness. Ben Hill represented a creditor with a mortgage of \$5,000. If the award to the widow was to stand his client would get nothing, and so he came to Rome and made a vigorous assault upon it. The law was clearly with him, and so was the court. For many years the widow had lived on less than \$100. Dr. Miller was one of those men. They desired to make amends to the old lady for her long suffering, and yet the law said they should take into consideration her accustomed manner of life and the condition of the estate as to its indebtedness. Ben Hill represented a creditor with a mortgage of \$5,000. If the award to the widow was to stand his client would get nothing, and so he came to Rome and made a vigorous assault upon it. The law was clearly with him, and so was the court. For many years the widow had lived on less than \$100. Dr. Miller was one of those men. They desired to make amends to the old lady for her long suffering, and yet the law said they should take into consideration her accustomed manner of life and the condition of the estate as to its indebtedness. Ben Hill represented a creditor with a mortgage of \$5,000. If the award to the widow was to stand his client would get nothing, and so he came to Rome and made a vigorous assault upon it. The law was clearly with him, and so was the court. For many years the widow had lived on less than \$100. Dr. Miller was one of those men. They desired to make amends to the old lady for her long suffering, and yet the law said they should take into consideration her accustomed manner of life and the condition of the estate as to its indebtedness. Ben Hill represented a creditor with a mortgage of \$5,000. If the award to the widow was to stand his client would get nothing, and so he came to Rome and made a vigorous assault upon it. The law was clearly with him, and so was the court. For many years the widow had lived on less than \$100. Dr. Miller was one of those men. They desired to make amends to the old lady for her long suffering, and yet the law said they should take into consideration her accustomed manner of life and the condition of the estate

ON MONDAY MORNING

I WILL INAUGURATE THE GRANDEST

Opening Sale of Fine Furniture

EVER SEEN IN THE SOUTH!

For two weeks my entire force has been engaged day and night opening and arranging the beautiful articles for this SPRING OPENING of the true and the beautiful in this line.

CARLOAD AFTER CARLOAD HAS BEEN RECEIVED

And placed in order on my floors, and I can promise every caller a few minutes of rare pleasure, inspecting the many lovely articles of household use and ornamental to be found in this stock. A full line of

GOLD, AND GOLD AND WHITE, AND GOLD AND BLUE.

Such as French Cabinets, French Tables, French Pier and Mantel Glasses, French Divans and Chairs—all of them made of pure gold leaf, and never before shown in Atlanta.

Four Carloads of Grand Rapids Chamber Suites,

In solid oak, mahogany and cherry; finished in old English, XVI century and antique oak, white mahogany, malachite and Cremona finishes. These suites will be a revelation, not only in style and finish, but in price, being fully 25 per cent less than the same goods can be bought for elsewhere—try this proposition, and compare prices with the cheapest you can find.

Ten elegant Leather Library Suites, 20 Leather Lounges, 40 handsome Light Tan Leather Chairs and Rockers; full Turkish patterns, and first-class goods in every particular. Come and see this department, that will be kept up to the highest standard, and every article sold at the very rock bottom prices.

Drawing Room and Parlor Suites ranging from \$25 to \$1,000, and when I name \$1,000 I mean it. I can show the handsomest 10-piece suit for that price in America, and I can show you 300 different designs running down to \$25. It will pay you for the time spent in looking through this part of my immense stock, and I believe it will save you, at the very lowest estimate, 20 per cent in price, and give you better value in goods. Come with your pencil and memorandum book and figure for yourself. Hundreds of people have tried it before you, and bought their furniture of my establishment. 30 new styles Folding Beds just placed. Book Cases, Hat Racks, Chiffoniers and Wardrobes. I can't name one-half the new things I can show you. New beginners and parties contemplating buying complete outfits can save big money by dropping into my store. 100 magnificent Side Boards, 100 Dining Tables, 50 sets Leather Dining Chairs; all made to match, and pronounced by every furniture traveling man the finest in the south. You can surely find what you want, both in price and style, under this head, and it will be to your interest to closely investigate before placing your order elsewhere. I will show you the best \$20, \$25, \$35, \$45 and \$50 suites in Atlanta. Try it, and I am willing to stand or fall by your decision.

HALF PRICE—A beautiful Black Walnut Toilet Suite, only \$36; a lovely Black Walnut Side Board, only \$26; a handsome Black Walnut Wardrobe, only \$20. A full line of Walnut Goods always on my floors, and the only place in Atlanta where you will find a full assortment of all the different woods used in making furniture. 100 hard-wood Hotel Suites, with springs and mattresses to fit; a bargain in this line. 30 White Metal and Brass Beds.

PRICES TO DEALERS.

500 Cotton-top Mattresses, \$1.50 each. 400 Spring Beds, \$1.25 each.
1,000 Bedsteads, \$2 each. 10 dozen Bent Crotes, \$12 dozen.
50 Bureaus, \$4.75 each. 50 dozen Chairs, \$4 dozen.

SEND YOUR ORDERS. SPOT CASH.

This display of new styles will make a sensation in Atlanta, and everybody that reads this paper, whether they live in Atlanta or elsewhere, if they wish to buy furniture, will save money by calling at my store during this sale. I have over 30,000 feet of floor space, and my rooms are packed as to be almost impassable, but it will pay you any discomforts you may be under in that respect.

Remember Monday, February 23d, and T. C. F. H. I. G.

Peyton H. Snook.

D. C. BACON,

PRESIDENT.

M. F. AMOROUS,

GENERAL MANAGER.

ATLANTA LUMBER COMPANY.

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE.

LUMBER, ROUGH AND DRESSED!

LATIS, SHINGLES, CYPRESS, YELLOW PINE.

BONE-DRY FLOORING, CEILING AND FINISH.

ALL KINDS BUILDERS' MATERIALS.

TELEPHONE 897.

YARDS, HUMPHRIES AND GLENN AND EAST TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA R. R.

TAKE WHITEHALL STREET CARS.

WHAT IS DOING
IN WOMAN'S WORLD.
ABOUT PEOPLE AND AFFAIRS.Elaine Goodale and Her Indian
Husband.

RHODA BROUGHTON'S NOVEL HEROINE

One Pretty Woman and Something
of Some Others.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

The Entertainments of the Week
Atlantians and Friends.

The Power of Power.

There was a most heavenly blue
Who went out to teach the Sioux;
Her name was Elaine,
And she did not disdain
To wear little moccasins shoes.

Her locks were of gold, I declare,
But the Indians enquired, "Golden hair
Most surely will fade."
So one night they essayed
To scalp the fair maid unaware.

At midnight they found her asleep,
And from out her red lips there did creep
Such poetical words
That the darkness old birds
Were forced to fly from her and weep.

The above verses were published by me in Puck some years ago when Elaine Goodale first essayed the task of teaching the Indians. Since then she has accomplished many wonderful and novel results among the savage Sioux, and, with the inconsistency of woman, she has yielded herself over to the race by acknowledging as her lord and master a full-blooded young Indian. He is educated, splendid to look at, of noble bearing and all that, but he is called "Many Lightnings" by his own tribe, and when he gets home from his wedding trip he will doubtless don his blanket and war paint and get just as wild as his name would lead one to believe him. Let us hope for something better, however. He is a graduated physician and must, like all his race, be versed in the medicinal properties of many woodland herbs. He may bring before the world a medicine as money-making as S. S. S., and, with Elaine to make advertising rhymes, the "fortune and happiness" as the society column says, "of the whole pair are assured."

From my childhood I have been taught that Indians and zebras were not to be tamed, and I have found that in families where there is a drop of Indian blood there is treachery and deceit.

Helen Hunt Jackson made a pretty romance of "Ramona," but I fear that it was nothing but a romance. There are always some philanthropic people to sentimentalize over the nobility and latent talents and graces of mongrel races, but such races were never intended to intermingle their blood with pure Caucasians; nor will such intermixture ever become common. Elaine is a poet and a philanthropist, and to such beings are accorded wide privileges in their loves and marriages.

Rhoda Broughton's latest novel rather absurdly called "Alas," is as charmingly true to nature and as gracefully written as all the rest of her enthralling stories. The plot holds your interest to the end, and the heroine is out of the usual in that she falls in love three times—each time as desperately as possible. Now there have been widowed heroines, heroines who have killed or been killed by one man and marry another, and the old stock in trade heroines who marry the first man who causes them to blush and drop their eyes. But has any writer ever before pictured a heroine who has been three times in love? At the end of the book, too, the reader is left in some doubt as to whether the last man is to be final and forever.

Somebody said to me after closing the book that the girl showed great weakness in her readiness to fall in love, but reflection makes me wonder that this kind of girl hasn't before been the theme of realistic artists. In this "woman's paradise" of America, where champagne and parents take a back seat, the majority of southern girls fall in love and get themselves engaged some half a dozen times.

I say southern, because engagements are made more seriously binding in the north by the fashion of announcing them at once. In the south, with few exceptions, such affairs are kept until a few months before they culminate in weddings. The society girl who makes her debut at eighteen and marries at twenty-three is engaged most of that time to somebody. The majority of young girls are as ally and romantic as Marie Bashkirtseff, and this assertion could be proven by a glance at the journal of many young girls in Atlanta. Thank heaven, however, that poor unfortunate Marie's confessions are the only ones that have ever been given to the public! I burned the same sort of journal at twenty.

But why does the ideal heroine always come to us unconscious of the meaning of love or even fancied love? Why are the poor girls in books made to marry the first men they fancy? What a sad fate this would be for the many girls out of books who look back upon their first lovers with a feeling of thankfulness over escaping them.

It does not by any means follow that such girls make instant wives. It is not whom a girl has been in love with, but whom she has married, that decides what sort of wife she is going to be.

Why not have some heroine whose former attachments are cursorily mentioned, but who marries the right man at last?

I saw a perfect woman last Sunday. She came to dine with us, and she wore a dark, rough plaid, brown wool gown, finished with brown velvet, and a little low-crowned black velvet turban, with some black aigrettes at the back and a bunch of lilac velvet orchids on the back of the crown. I had seen her on the stage the evening before, when she made a divinely fair picture, but she was lovelier upon close inspection—robbed of the stage setting and make-up. For two seasons how everybody has been raving over the fresh beauty and captivating acting of Miss Laurette Rush, but it is not often that an actress comes up to one's ideas upon a nearer view.

This girl is different from any actress I ever met. She doesn't talk shop. She doesn't bore you with her success and her newspaper notices. It was only by asking questions in an unpremeditated sort of way that I could get her to say anything at all about herself.

"At what school of acting had she studied?" I wanted to know.

"At no school whatever. She had studied two weeks with Mr. Reed before entering his troupe as leading lady. She had been offered a splendid position at the Casino, but her parents were not willing she should go in comic opera."

I looked at the enchanting loveliness of her face and figure, and thought that had she been the offer Lillian Russell would have been qualified, for her voice was wonderful, her acting perfect. Mr. Reed, in speaking of her, said:

"I saw she had natural talent, and I believe in natural talent far more than rehearsing and elocution. I rehearse very little, and I was

sure Miss Rush would succeed with very little coaching."

And she did succeed, and the actress is today the loveliest young woman by all odds on the American stage. Her life history is a simple one. She was born and reared in a Pennsylvania village. Though her family had ample means, she was reared to practice all the little domestic virtues that go to make a home perfect in comfort and luxury.

She kept her mother's house, and did the marketing early in the morning. I tried to trip this lady with white, dainty hands, tripping along with a market basket on her arm, and her cheeks as rosy as the apples within it, but I could not.

Then, too, she tells me that she made all her own gowns until this year. Her last season's gowns were all fashioned by her dainty fingers before she started upon her tour.

"I always have one gray gown," she said. And I did not wonder, for women with such faultless pink and white skin and fair hair always do love gray.

It was a long while before I met again a woman who so thoroughly charmed me with her personal beauty and her grace and magnetism. She is a beautiful woman, unconscious of herself, earnest and unaffected, using her God-given gifts rightly, and not abusing and distorting them—a rare actress, indeed!

Why is it that only the homely, unattractive girls receive praise for their virtues? There are just as many good pretty girls as there are ugly ones, yet one seldom hears much about the good deeds of pretty women.

Yet how much more credit pretty women deserve for doing acts than ugly ones! Nobody expects much of pretty women. They can be selfish, tyrannical, almost anything they like, without being blamed very much, while the ugly girl would have to be endured by her fellow-creatures.

Still it is rather hard for the pretty woman who practices a few virtues never to get credit for them.

I was struck by this recently, when the name of a girl came up for discussion and a number of racy stories were told about her. One man who had known her all his life said that he liked her just as much as he liked the nurse who nursed the sick and the wants of the poor were relieved by her generosity. I had heard stories about this girl for many years, and this was the first time I had heard one. If the girl had been homely she'd have had no temptation; she would have led a sedate life, and nursing the sick and feeding the poor would have been all to be said of her. But the pretty girl's shortcomings were blazoned abroad and her kindnesses untold.

There's another handsome woman whose name is spoken with a sweet, whose life has been full of kindly deeds; who has nursed her friends' sick children night after night; who has always thought of the comfort and happiness of the people she loved—but these things are never mentioned.

And still another, whose ungodly church-going ways are a byword, and whose daily charities are so large as to make the church-going miser grasp his purse strings in terror at the thought of them.

And who do you think of a pretty girl who has been at the beck and call of her friends' convenience for many years, who is willing to stay with friends and nurse their children just from pure heart kindness, who greases with her own dainty hands three little children with measles, who nursed the same night after night, and who is always the most comforting, kindly, loving body to be found when sickness and sorrow comes?

And another pretty woman I know, and whose life I would extol, has spent her days in the ordinary of hard duties and sacrifices to the comfort and happiness of those about her. She has no vanity, no love of self. Her mind is as brilliant and attractive as her face, and she loves all the good things and pretty things she has been denied, yet, with a cheerful spirit she lives well and nobly every day of her life. This is true greatness.

Everywhere that I turn my thoughts I find women as good as they are fair to look upon. Here in Atlanta who are the best women, the most beloved women you know? Count them all up and see if the majority of them are not fair to look upon.

A clever story comes to me about the little daughter of Mrs. Louie M. Gordon. One day her mother said to her, "Louie, I want you to study hard and be a journalist when you grow up."

"Oh! mama," said the little girl, "I'd rather be a Constitutionalist."

The last number of the Illustrated American contains a sketch and a picture of Mrs. Ella Goode Byington, president of the Georgia Woman's Press Club and joint proprietor with her husband of The Columbus Ledger.

Mrs. Byington is a newspaper woman of whom all Georgians feel proud. She is a clever and versatile writer and she has a warm, noble heart.

She is deeply interested in her work and that of all other women journalists and she is daily doing something for the progress and benefit of her sex. The picture shows a fine, candid face, full of intelligence and sweetness. The eyes and brows are splendid and the cloth clean and tender mouth enchanting.

The Atlanta Journal of Society bids fair to be a success that will bring to its owners and editors a goodly profit. Mrs. Wylie, as a writer on The Journal showed unfailing energy and fine newspaper ability, and she is well fitted to carry through to assured success this paper, that but for the best of judgment would be a rather risky venture. She has an able associate in Mrs. Williams.

SOCIETY GOSSIP.

Mother Goose and her temperance family will very glad to meet all their friends at Washington seminary, Friday evening, February 26th, at 8 o'clock.

They offer a very pleasant entertainment, and as it is for the benefit of the school library, it is hoped that all their friends will attend.

Mother Goose and her family are well known to the public, as they have been the friends to both young and old for a long time, but they are sure that their reputation as entertainers will not suffer this time.

Little Jack Homer, Goody Two Shoes, Humpty Dumpty and Little Red Riding Hood have each a new version of their story to tell, which will prove most interesting.

At the residence of the bride's father on the Boulevard, last Tuesday evening, Miss Julia Gay and Mr. H. K. W. Childress were united in marriage, Rev. T. P. Cleveland officiating.

Mr. Childress is a gallant survivor of the lost cause, having lost an arm at Gaines's Mill, Va. He has won many friends by his sprightly conduct and is well worthy of his bonnie bride.

Mrs. Childress is an estimable lady, lovable and tender. The best wishes of friends go out to Mr. and Mrs. Childress for a happy voyage over the sea of life.

Mrs. John James Hill, of Washington, Ga., is the guest of Mrs. Edward McCandless at her home on Peachtree. Mrs. Hill is one of the handsomest and most elegant young married ladies in Georgia society. By her stately figure and fine carriage, her tasteful way of dressing and her exquisitely fair complexion, she resembles the ideal English beauty more than a southern type of loveliness, and her clear-cut patrician features bespeak the long line of noble lineage of which she is so fair an exponent.

Mrs. J. Edgar Hunnicutt had her first Friday at home last week, and though the weather was very inclement many equipages drew up before her charming home on spring street. In the evening the young unmarried portion of society paid their respects to the graceful hostess. Delicate refreshments were served daintily to the many callers, and the pretty departments with their elegant furnishings, flowers and lights made an enchanting scene. Atlanta is indeed fortunate in adding to her list of entertainers a young hostess so attractive in every respect as Mrs. Hunnicutt.

Miss Corinne Stocker, giving lessons in elocution and reading to a select class of children, and her success with them has been wonderful. She is gifted with that rare dramatic ability that can impart itself to others, and she is probably the best teacher of elocution in the south.

Mrs. Chopin, nee Miss Marie Hall, is the guest of Mrs. Joseph Thompson, at the Kimball. Mrs. Chopin's personal loveliness and brilliancy are so well known that it scarcely seems necessary to reiterate the compliments showered upon her by society, yet a woman so clever and gifted must

create in the hearts of her friends and admirers a new impression and a fresh adulation upon each return to her native state.

A very pretty entertainment was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin, in West End, the occasion being the birthday reception to their beautiful and accomplished daughter, Miss Laura. Among those present were: Misses Kate Latham, Minnie Wilson, Lenora McLaughlin, Mary Howard, Grace Blackhall, Edna Mapp, Annie Bradford, Nettie Hanley, Misses Harwell, Addie Courier, Mattie Pelham, Hattie Wynn.

The gentlemen present were: Messrs. Murphy Whitcomb, Sam and Miller McLaughlin, Latham, Blackhall, Bradford, Rankin, Humphries, Harwell, Heath, Tappan and others.

At a late hour the guests were invited into the dining room, where a elegant repast was spread. The birthday cake containing a dime and a ring was cut. Mr. Murphy received the former, and Mr. Rankin the latter.

There was a delightful little party for the very young people, yesterday afternoon, from 2 until 5 o'clock, given by Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Baldwin, in honor of their little boy, a birthday. At their pretty new home on Grant street, between Middle and Georgia avenue. Never did little folks seem to have more fun than they with their many toys, swings, hammocks and seesaws, etc.

Everything that gives joy to little ones' hearts was served them. The table was beautifully decorated. Those present were: Misses Louise and Edna, Misses Latham, Bradford, Rankin, Humphries, Harwell, Heath, Tappan and others.

At West Point, on Wednesday of this week, Miss Mattie Calloway will be married to Mr. Thomas T. Stovall, of Gainesville. The ceremony will be performed at their little bower, a Bryn Mawr, of Gainesville. Miss Calloway is a charming and accomplished lady, who has many friends in Atlanta and through Georgia. Mr. Stovall is a prominent business man of Gainesville.

Mrs. J. H. Porter, Mrs. J. C. Freeman, Mrs. Walter Taylor and Mrs. T. D. Mador have returned from St. Augustine, where they have been spending a few days at the "Ponce de Leon hotel."

Miss Lottie Lyons, of Richmond, Va., is the guest for a few days of Colonel T. R. Eggleston's family, at 79 Capitol avenue. Miss Lyons will be remembered as one of the most beautiful young girls who ever lived in Atlanta, and now in the days of her youth she was one of the most beautiful women in the Old Dominion.

General J. L. Weakley and Mrs. Weakley, Miss Lottie Lyons, Mr. J. L. Weakley and Mr. James A. Thomas and children, all of Nashville, spent several hours in Atlanta yesterday, while on their way to Florida. General Weakley is one of the most prominent gentlemen of Tennessee, and the members of his party are prominent in society circles in that state.

Invitations are out for musicale to be given by Mr. and Mrs. Theo. Schumann on Tuesday evening, February 24th, at 8 o'clock.

It is rumored that a certain Pryor street belle is soon to be married to a prominent railroad official. In fact it is reported that the early spring season will install several of our Atlanta belles in new and charming homes.

The progressive euchre party given on Thursday evening by Mr. William Lyett was a very delightful affair, and was thoroughly enjoyed by all present. The prizes were particularly pretty and unique and the refreshments daintily served.

Miss Susan Reed, who has been so much to the evening's enjoyment, and some very pleasant vocal and instrumental music was rendered.

The next public attraction at the Girls' High school will be a Longfellow and Lowell entertainment. The classes are preparing a very interesting programme for the occasion, and a large crowd will doubtless be in attendance. It will take place next Friday at 12 o'clock in Browning hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Jackson and Miss Jackson are now in Athens where they will be for some little while.

Atlantians and Their Friends.

Mrs. S. A. Nelson, of Newnan, is visiting her sister, Mrs. A. J. Lowe, at the Layden on Peachtree.

Mrs. J. M. Bell, of Gainesville, Ga., is in the city visiting her sister, Mrs. L. R. Allen, 175 Courtland avenue.

Mrs. L. Haskell and children, who went to New Orleans to attend the Mardi Gras festival, are still visiting friends in the Crescent City. They expect to remain there several weeks longer, when they will visit Birmingham for a few days.

The ladies of St. John's church are nicely fitting up 238 Crumley street, as a parsonage for their pastor, Rev. C. C. Brown.

Miss Emma Stapler, of Thomson, Ga., is quite ill at the residence of her sister, Mrs. O'Lyson, on Georgia avenue.

Rev. F. P. Brown, of the north Georgia conference, with his family, is occupying No. 64 Hood street. Mr. Brown's charge is Morrow's station circuit.

Miss Lizzie Reid, of Newnan, and Miss Mary Clayborne, of Virginia, are visiting Mrs. W. W. Haden, at 187 Crew street.

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Clayton have just returned from Florida, where they have been spending a month.

Mrs. F. M. Haygood, who has been very sick for several weeks at Mrs. C. E. Boynton's, has improved so much that she is able to be carried to her home, 35 Georgia avenue. This week her friends hope she will be well very soon.

Miss Flora Abbott has returned to her home on Pryor street after a most delightful visit to friends in Savannah.

Mrs. A. B. Clarke has gone for a visit to Mrs. William Lowe, of Hapeville.

Miss Araminta Nordcutt, of Mobile, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Ruse at their home on Courtland avenue.

Miss Melrose entertained the Thursday Afternoon Club very pleasantly last week at her charming home.

The Concordia German Club expect to give a dance next Wednesday night.

Miss Bertie Greenburg has returned to her home in Macon after a pleasant visit with friends in Atlanta.

Mr. Myers, from New Orleans, has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. M. Rich, of this city.

Miss Emma Lizzie Reid has returned from a very delightful trip to Griffin. She was the recipient of many flattering attentions.

Mr. Jacob Eisenman has returned from New York, where he has been for a week or more.

Mrs. Willis Ragan is soon to leave the city and pay a visit to her parents, Judge and Mrs. Jackson, in New Orleans.

Miss Nellie Jayson has returned from Savannah, where she has had a most delightful visit.

Mr. R. L. Foreman left last night for New York city.

Miss Etta Gaines, of Knoxville, Tenn., is now in Atlanta, en route to Capitol avenue.

Miss Patti Galliard, of Rome, Ga., who has been the guest of Miss Irene Lovejoy, of this city, returned to her home yesterday morning. She was the recipient of many pleasant attentions while in the city.

Look out for bargains in fine furniture at F. H. Snook's opening sale.

Cup and Ball Tennis.

A new parlor game, just received. Will please the young and interest the old. For sale by John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street.

The Dentist Lost No Time.

W. S. McNeal pained his rooms at night. Call Mac. Phone 44.



NEW STYLES OF VEST CHAIRS, we have in large variety, as well as the latest designs of scarf pins. In the matter of precious stones, our stock is without a parallel in the South. Don't think of buying without seeing our stock. We are the only merchants in Atlanta in our line who import goods directly from Europe. J. F. Stevens & Son, of Wabash St., Atlanta.

IES

OUTH

m of being the
an find with
ve complete an
st in the world
See our good

NT

in Body Brussels
arably the finest

SIGNS

olic. In point of
e hung alike, and
most skilled an
will make it

estries, Etching
nted menu cards

d pretty. Also
Wraps we display
selected stock to
be the largest and

this line, who will
done promptly

erator is unrivaled

t, Atlanta, Ga.

MACHINE WORKS

EQUIPPED AND PREPARED FOR WORK.

as and How They Are Made
oints About the Concerns.

ago the Atlanta Machine Works
with Mr. L. H. Beck, president,
secretary and treasurer. The
were remodeled and the very
ed machinery was put in place,
giving the company a new and
ould possibly manage. They
its, pulleys, hangers, smoke
banks, sawmills, mill gear
work, gold mining machinery,
all kinds and descriptions.
ine shop, and the workman
grade.

ton representative had a talk
secretary and treasurer, Mr.
Cary said:

fully prepared to do all kinds
ndry and machine shop business,
making a specialty of the best
Machinery, and think we can
more ice machinery than any
country. The machine works
the simplest and the best
ref ice is reduced to the
machine is used. We are
all over the southern states,
increasing every day. This
one to Tampa, Fla. The southern
is universal, and the price
d to them is sufficient to warrant
they are undoubtedly the best
manufactured.

make a specialty of steam
Atlanta have been sending
for their boilers. Hereafter their
boilers right here in Atlanta
they can get them elsewhere. We
arrangements possible for the
is class of goods. Our help
of the highest character. Every
factory is warranted. We
people of Atlanta, of Georgia,
er, the whole south, that the
orks can supply them with
may desire. Our works are
terprise, and is backed by
manipulated by Atlanta men,
the patronage of our fellow
countrymen.

specialty is our gold mining
large orders have been placed
us, and our trade in it is
easing. We also manufacture
I have already intimated,
work of every character and

and his co-workers are doing
Atlanta. The fact that our fac
made here at home at a pr
than they can be purchased
west, deserves to be carefully
our people.

A Beauty.

VIRGINIA VIEWS.

THE PEOPLE MOVING FOR A STATE LIBRARY.

Discussing the Question of a Site Whereon the Great Institution May Be Built. Virginia and the World's Fair.

RICHMOND, Va., February 21.—[Special.]—Considerable pressure will be brought to bear upon the next legislature to induce that body to take immediate steps to erect a state library building, for which a fund has been accumulated by the sale of several pieces of real estate belonging to the commonwealth.

The state library and archives, many of the latter running back to the early part of 1800, and being of great historical value, are in the present capitol building.

In this building are also a fine collection of portraits of Virginia governors and the Houdon statue, the only authentic marble portrait of Washington. The building is a perfect tinder box, and should fire get into it the loss would be irreparable.

QUESTION OF A SITE.

The library fund amounts now to about \$300,000, and it is probable that as soon as the general assembly convenes, in December, the standing committee on library, several of the members of which hold over or will be returned, will be directed to secure plans for a suitable, fire-proof building. One of the difficulties that hitherto has beset this scheme is the selection of an acceptable site. Some have contended for its location on Capitol square, while others have insisted on placing it somewhere else and not further encumbering this beautiful public square.

The capitol building is greatly cramped for room and this want would be largely filled by the erection of a library, as in addition to the space vacated in the old statehouse a number of offices would be provided in the new structure.

THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

Governor McKinney will recommend to the legislature the creation of the office of state geologist, and now that the danger of the passage by the senate of the force bill is over, he will also recommend a liberal appropriation for making a state exhibit at the Columbian exposition at Chicago. I don't think the executive will name any great sum for this purpose but will suggest that stringent legislation be enacted to insure the expenditure of the amount set apart for this object, in such a wise and economical manner as will redound to the credit of the state by securing the best possible exhibit of Virginia's natural resources for which the money can be made to provide. He is strongly against the use of the appropriation in paying useless or fancy salaries. Great interest is felt here in this matter, and some of the most practical men in the commonwealth are interesting themselves with a view to procuring such a collection of articles as will represent the wealth of the old mother.

TALK ABOUT COINAGE.

The prominent topic of discussion here is Mr. Cleveland's letter on the silver question. By a good many it is claimed that he has cut his throat with a gold knife, but his strongest admirers cite his tariff views to show that there is no telling what will be the attitude of the party in 1892 on coinage, now that the force bill advocates have been whipped by the combination of the democrats in congress with the silver statesmen.

The Farmers' Alliance men in Virginia are not behind their brethren in other states in their advocacy of the free coinage of silver. The order has over 40,000 members in Virginia, and some of the leaders are of the opinion that just now not 10 per cent of them regard Mr. Cleveland as the man to be nominated in 1892. Lieutenant Governor Hoge, Tyler, of Pulaski, was here this week, and seemed to be utterly disgusted that the ex-president should have written such a letter. He thought it displayed courage, but a great lack of wisdom with which he had hitherto credited the popular and courageous New York statesman.

THE FALL ELECTION.

There will probably be more new faces seen at the capitol, when the legislature meets, on the second Monday in next December, than have been visible at the opening of any legislative session in recent years. The election comes in November, and there will be a great many changes. Quite a number of the old members do not wish to return, and perhaps some of those who are inclined to come back will receive a gentle intimation through the ballot box that they, too, can remain at home. The farmers will have a part to play in this programme.

Considerable interest is felt in the contest that will occur over the speakership of the house of delegates. Hon. R. H. Cardwell, of Hanover, who has wielded the gavel since the death of the bright parliamentarian, Judge Charles E. Stuart, of Alexandria, about four years ago, has been announced that he will not be a candidate for re-election to the house. The leading candidates are Hay of Madison, and Ryan, of Loudon, both bright young men, who have shown unusual ability, but has an impediment in his speech. Either of the two will make a good presiding officer.

THE MILITARY ACTIVE.

Governor McKinney has granted permission to sixty-one young men of Portsmouth to organize an artillery company in that city, and the battery will be formed at once. It will be called the Grimes Battery, and will probably succeed to the arms and accoutrements of the Staunton company, which was disbanded some time ago, and which had four fine guns.

There are now six cavalry troops in Virginia, and an officer who is well up in all concerning this arm of the service tells me that several new troops will be mustered in during the spring and he thinks by the end of the year there will be ten, which is the full complement allowed by the state law.

There is great activity in all branches of the volunteer service in the state. Young men in all sections seem to be taking an interest in the companies or joining existing ones. There will be two grand military fairs here in April, one for the benefit of the Blues and the other for the First Virginia Regiment.

Insurance Men.

Will lose money if they forget W. S. McNeal when they have rooms to paper or houses to paint. He sells wall paper, paints and window glass at 114 Whitehall street. Phone 20.

Happiness depends very much on the condition of the liver and kidneys. The life make but little impression on those whose digestion is good. You can regulate your liver and kidneys with Dr. J. H. McNeal's Liver and Kidney Balm. \$1 per bottle.

A Noted Lady.

She is cheerful, she has good cause. Those improved wallpapers, up by W. S. McNeal will make any one feel good.

Borne on the Wings of the Wind. The miasmata, or aerial germs of chills and fever and other miasmatic disease, are disseminated beyond the place of their origin. Protected by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, you may breathe them unharmed. Otherwise, apprehensions, dizziness, constipation, biliousness, debility and kidney complaints are successfully controlled by the great preventive and remedy.

BOYER'S BITTERS, renowned since 1833. Finest to the palate, best for the stomach. Pure or mixed. Never without it. L. Funks, Jr., Sole M. and Prop., New York.

W. S. McNeal, 114 Whitehall Street, Paints and papers houses, sells wall paper and painters' supplies.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

POLITICS IN MARYLAND.

THE COMING GOVERNMENTAL CONTEST NEXT FALL.

The Elements Which Will Enter Into the Race—Endorsements for Immigration. The Late Masonic Temple.

BALTIMORE, Md., February 21.—[Special.]—Next fall there will be an election in Maryland for a governor. The republicans have not even a ghost of a chance, though they said the apogee of an Australian ballot law now in force in most of the counties would help them along. They have a very little game now in trying to create dissension in the dominant party by advocating a sort of Farmers' Alliance, at least to the extent of pushing for the benefit of the counties a self-started boom of ex-postmaster Frank Brown. The American has extensively advertised him in flattering terms as Farmer Brown, and induced him to appear before several meetings of agriculturalists. He is practically a city man with a residence in Baltimore county, where he has a stock farm for raising fast horses, for that has been his chief pastime and occupation outside of the clubs for several years. He was the leading spirit in the Farmers' Alliance, and he is a Baltimore and engineered the exhibition last fall which, through no fault of his, proved unexpectedly a great failure. Brown had the impudence to appear before a farmers' meeting last week with a paper on farming topics which somebody had prepared for him; he even had it printed in the daily papers. Not only thinks seriously that he will ever get the democratic nomination he would much like to force by the threat of a Farmer's Mutual Beneficial Association in Maryland, and the papers are advocating his cause as a matter of good politics, and to bleed him for money.

A society has just been boomed into existence to attract immigration to Maryland, and some prominent names have appeared in connection therewith. This state could use some new settlers, for emigration to the south and the west from it has not yet ceased. The land that it is proposed to throw open by way of inducement, is said to be in southwestern Maryland and near the tobacco-growing belt. General Agnus, the public-spirited and enterprising publisher of The American, and Colonel Fred Rame, of The German Correspondent, who was consul to Berlin under the German administration, are taking prominent parts in the undertaking. The agent of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, who has the matter in charge, reports 1,700 inquiries by mail as the result of the insertion of a few weeks' advertising of proposed colonies.

The beautiful Masonic temple, whose interior was completely burned out on Christmas day, but whose walls still remain intact and apparently in good condition, will not, it seems, be rebuilt. Nearly \$85,000 has been received from the underwriters, and this sum, together with such a sum as a very eligible site ought to bring from a purchaser who wants the building, will suffice to erect a handsome structure in some other part of the city. The Masons showed the great power of their organization by the manner in which they found quarters immediately after the fire. Mayor Davidson and the city council had sought a secure use of the old United States courthouse adjoining the new postoffice from congress, but failing in this the secretary of the treasury refused even its temporary occupation by the city. The building was to have been knocked down a second time this month under the auctioneer's hammer, and the city was to have been a bidder, but the fire, which suggested a new use, in less than thirty-six hours after the conflagration, prominent Masons in this city had secured the use of the building until a new temple should have been built; the sale was declared postponed, and the city appeared never to have desired the building at all. The order is said to have desired no better temporary temple than the courthouse, and was safely and comfortably established in it and at home in less than a week. Such is the power of the great fraternity among the noble men of the republic.

The negro Forbes, who is under death sentence for the rape of a pretty young country girl, and who will stretch the rope early in April, not only affects the greatest nonchalance in regard to his approaching fate, but jokes about his funeral clothes, and is concerned only for two things: that he get enough to eat and that the lynchmen who have been after him do not take him from his Anne Arundel county jail.

Ground has just been broken for the building of a \$500,000 electrical smelting company at Curtis Bay. The site is a few miles from the city with an extensive deep water front and excellent terminal facilities on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. In order to make the money invested in the ground pay interest the railroad turned it into a fishing and pleasure resort several years ago, and it became a popular rendezvous for tourists as one of the few places where they could buy beer on Sunday and have a good time generally. Quite a number of persons were assaulted and a couple of persons were killed there, and finally the police broke the place up. Local capitalists took the matter in hand and before long a town of several thousand inhabitants had sprung up. A large car works has been built, including iron ore works. Next the \$1,000,000 sugar refinery was built, and now comes the breaking ground for one of the few great electrical smelting works in the country. The Keyers, who have made lots of money in the business, are interested in the works.

After a long wait the sugar refinery has turned out 200 barrels of first-class sugar, and the community is much rejoiced. This is the first time the city has done any work of this kind since 1875, when the republican secretary of the treasury made such conditions against the introduction of sugar to be refined, that several great refineries around Baltimore had to shut down; and they have never been operated since. The output of the works is 1,500 barrels per day, when running full time, which it will do after April 1st, when the duties are taken off the sugar. The Belt Line railroad tunnel is progressing, but at a tremendous cost. Owing to some peculiar mistakes along Howard street where the cable railway is to run, the tracks have sunk several inches, and of course, the constructors of the tunnel will have to bear the expense. Their methods are crude too, it seems. The tunnel will pass under a schoolhouse, and already they have bought out from the city, showing what might be expected in advance.

The high license liquor law brings about some amusing things. A druggist has been called before the commissioners for selling whisky and brandy to the staff doctor of the Fifth regiment. The presumption is that all the members get sick regularly at the same time. Trade jealousy also made the commissioners get after another druggist, who, it is alleged, sold whisky where-with to make a milk punch. The clubs, too, are having their innings. They claim they do not have to take out a license, and the city's lawyers insist on the other hand that they must be taken away from them. Just now it appears that drunkenness and crime have not been sensibly diminished. Since the introduction of the new law, "speakeasies" flourish. Liquor can be obtained with ease either on Sunday or after midnight by those who know how to work the ropes.

Cohn, the anarchist, has been presented by the grand jury. He still continues his rabid talk despite the fact that he is watched by the police. His friends, at a meeting on Sunday night, collected \$5.88 for him, of which \$2.00 went for hall rent and the rest to pay his attorney.

The publisher of a filthy sheet was tried this week for sending a copy of his paper through the mails. As is usual in such cases, the jury disagreed and had to be discharged. It is hoped by decent people that he will be convicted.

A good church-going people have had their wishes gratified in regard to the number of traveling variety shows, though at the expense of many a joke on the increase in suggestiveness, the very thing they would remedy. Last session the legislature passed a law inflicting a penalty for exhibiting pictures of bare legs. Now all such pictures as show sights above the knee, are placed over an intentionally laughable manner.

Chenille Curtains.

For this week only, you may select any pair of Chenille Curtains (new shades and handsome designs) in our stock at the marvelous sacrifice price,

\$5 Per Pair.

These Curtains are marked \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8 and upward. Take any pair at

—\$5.—

We are overstocked in this department, and you are the gainer. First choice is best.

Black Goods.

We have just received an importation of Black Silk Nettings, Grenadines and Muslin de Soie—a choice array of stain-strips, brocades, dots and vine patterns. This is strictly our own importation, and the effects are exclusive. No other house has these choice designs. We have determined to make our early prices on these goods—sacrifice prices.

Our own Muslin de Soie, 74c; worth \$1.25. Our own Silk Brocades, in Grenadine, Netting and Muslin de Soie, \$1.24; worth \$2.

500 pieces New Black, all wool, Henriettes, 40 inches wide, at 50c yard; worth 75c.

New Plaid

500 pieces of New Plaids in Spring Designs—the most tasteful yet shown—at 50c per yard; 40 inches wide.

Our formerly \$1.50 Plush, \$1 per yard; in all shades; 28 inches wide. Remnants in Dress Goods at half regular price.

50 pieces of Bargain Dress Goods—on our bargain counter as you enter—comprising qualities we sold at 50c and 75c per yard—to go for this week at your choice for 37c per yard.

Dress Goods.

500 pieces of New Plaids in Spring Designs—the most tasteful yet shown—at 50c per yard; 40 inches wide.

Our formerly \$1.50 Plush, \$1 per yard; in all shades; 28 inches wide. Remnants in Dress Goods at half regular price.

50 pieces of Bargain Dress Goods—on our bargain counter as you enter—comprising qualities we sold at 50c and 75c per yard—to go for this week at your choice for 37c per yard.

BOILERS! BOILERS! BOILERS!

We manufacture every description of Steam Boilers, Water Tanks, Smoke Stacks and plate iron work of every description. Repairing promptly attended to. Carry a full line of New and Second-Hand Boilers. Boiler Fronts, Grate Bars and Castings of every description.

ATLANTA MACHINE WORKS, GENERAL FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS, ATLANTA, GA.

Moses G. Molain, President. Allen W. Jones, Vice President. James O. Parker, Cashier.

The Southern Exchange Bank, ATLANTA, GA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, - - - \$5,000,000.00.

Will do a general banking business. The bank has two classes of stock, paid up and installment. Installment stock is that upon which small monthly payments are made on each share. This stock is lent for those who desire to make monthly investments, that pay interest at once, from date of stock. Stock books are now open.

CHRYSAANTHEMUMS

We grow one of the best stocks in the country. 150 different varieties. All standard sorts. 15 for \$1.00; 8 for 60 cts. Our selection all different. New sorts of later introduction, 10 for \$1.00; 5 for 60 cts. Our selection all different.

The New Pink Ostrich Plume Chrysanthemum "LOUIS BOHMER," 50 cents; sent as a premium with five \$1 collections from one person. The best Roses, the best Clematises, the best assortment of all kinds of plants South or West.

Send stamps for our fine descriptive catalogue just issued. Address CRITCHELL & CO., Fourth Ave., Cincinnati, O.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE.

The Great Piedmont Air-Line and the Washington Vestibule Train. The Washington Limited Pullman Vestibule Train, composed of Sleeping, Drawing-room, Library, Smoking and Observation Cars, to Washington in 19 hours, to New York in 26 hours. Elegant dining car service. Two other through trains without change between Atlanta and the National Capital. Through Pullman service to New York city on the night train. Connections assured and service unequalled. Ticket offices in Union Depot and at No. 13 Kimball House. Feb 14-22m.

BALLARD HOUSE.

A New and Elegant Hotel on Peachtree Street. One of the best and most convenient hotels in the city is the Ballard House. Its location is just opposite the governor's mansion. It has suites and single rooms. Every convenience. The choicest fare. Jan 25-31y

Ask to see the New Game. Parlor lawn tennis. So simple that a child can play it. So interesting that grown folks will play it. For two, three or four players. For sale by John H. Wagon, 21 Marion street.

THE FAIR

Domestics.

3,000 yards of Fine Bleaching, full yard wide, made by the famous Lonsdale Co., at 7c per yard. You will find it too when you call for it.

What we advertise we have —; we are one price, plain-figures, and a child can buy as well as a man. We are proud of our principles, and we refund your money always and cheerfully when you are not satisfied with your purchase.

Ginghams.

Remnants in Ginghams! Remnants in Ginghams!

Ladies' Wrappers.

Same prices as last week, and a new lot received of same kind; our sale was unprecedented at \$1.48 for qualities worth \$2.50. See these ready-made House Wrappers.

Marseilles Quilts.

100 heavy 11-4 Quilts, never sold less \$1.50, for this week at \$1 each.

Chinaware.

50 Combination Dinner and Tea Sets, comprising 113 pieces in each set; fine decorated English ware; and sold everywhere at \$20 per set; our price for this week is \$9.97 per complete set of 113 pieces.

They are blue and bronze decorations. Don't wait a moment for these bargains.

Embroideries.

A new invoice of Embroideries, from 4c a yard and upwards, just received, comprising Swiss, Nainsook, and other edgings, insertings, etc., at "The Fair" prices.

Flouncings.

Elegancies in black flouncings. Elegancies in white flouncings. White flouncings at 49c, worth 60c.

Black flouncings at 74c, worth \$1.

White Checks.

1,000 yards white checks at 5c, worth 10c.

1,000 unlaundried shirts, reinforced front and back, patent sleeve, and first-class muslin, at 49c each.

Our 74c grade of New York mills muslin challenges comparison with \$1 shirts elsewhere.

1,000 night robes (the famous Steiner make) at 50c, worth 85c. They have neatly embroidered fronts.

Hosiery.

500 dozen of fast black ladies' hose at 12 1/2c pair. They are 20c elsewhere.

Crash.

5,000 yards linen crash at 10c yard. We sold this quality at 15c, and have made a reduction for this sale that will outrival all previous crash efforts.

Cutlery.

100 dozen silver plated knives and forks at \$1.87 per dozen, worth \$4. Come quickly for these values.

Household Goods.

French coffee pots, 74c. Canary bird seed, 9c box. Tooth picks, 5c. Whist brooms, 10c. Ammonia, large, 10c. Cuspidors, painted, 25c. Ice coolers, 98c. Ice picks, 8c. Blueing, 4c. Glass tumblers, 3c. Any goblet in the house, 5c. Handsome water pitchers, cut glass effects, 36c. Japanese tea pots, 14c. Japanese splashes, 10c. Handsome china cuspidors, decorated, 59c.

Bargain Specialties.

Fine steel carvers, 89c. Carpet sweepers, \$1.87. Tissue paper, 10c dozen. 25 sheets note paper, 5c. 25 envelopes, 5c. 25 sheets linen paper, 12c. Fine walnut easels, \$1.24. 6 papers tacks, 10c. 12 bars soap, 25c.

Large hammers, 12c. Tack hammers, 5c. Dust pans, 10c. Large hatchets, 16c. Card baskets, 10c. Mucilage, 4c. Ink, 4c. Faber's pencils, 4c. Dixon's pencils, 4c. Chamois skins, 10c. Fine shopping bags, leather satin, 98c. French candies, 30c pound. Encyclopedia, 2,000 pages, 10c worth \$7. World's Atlas, \$1.98; worth \$3. Fine bound books, standard works, 25c. Paper covered novels, 13c. Zephyr, 6c ounce.

1,000 white aprons, 13c each.

Ladies' Muslin Underwear.

Corsets. Kid Gloves. Handkerchiefs. All, just fresh and new, at low prices this week. Our buyers are now in New York daily forwarding us the choicest gain goods that care and money can buy. Save every penny you can by correct purchases at THE FAIR.

5,000 yards calicoes at 10c Monday only.

1,000 dozen gentlemen's collars, just in, pure linen, standard brand, 8c each, worth 10c. We bought them below price. They are yours likewise.

5,000 yards of yard-wide muslin, for Monday only, 5c yard. Remember our white checks Monday at 5c yard.

5,000 yards of yard-wide muslin, for Monday only, 5c yard. Remember our white checks Monday at 5c yard.

5,000 yards of yard-wide muslin, for Monday only, 5c yard. Remember our white checks Monday at 5c yard.

5,000 yards of yard-wide muslin, for Monday only, 5c yard. Remember our white checks Monday at 5c yard.

5,000 yards of yard-wide muslin, for Monday only, 5c yard. Remember our white checks Monday at 5c yard.

THE FAIR.

74, 76 and 78 Whitehall Street. The One-Price, Plain-Furniture Money-Refund House of Atlanta.

BOILERS! BOILERS! BOILERS!

We manufacture every description of Steam Boilers, Water Tanks, Smoke Stacks and plate iron work of every description. Repairing promptly attended to. Carry a full line of New and Second-Hand Boilers. Boiler Fronts, Grate Bars and Castings of every description.

ATLANTA MACHINE WORKS, GENERAL FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS, ATLANTA, GA.

Moses G. Molain, President. Allen W. Jones, Vice President. James O. Parker, Cashier.

The Southern Exchange Bank, ATLANTA, GA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, - - - \$5,000,000.00.

Will do a general banking business. The bank has two classes of stock, paid up and installment. Installment stock is that upon which small monthly payments are made on each share. This stock is lent for those who desire to make monthly investments, that pay interest at once, from date of stock. Stock books are now open.

CHRYSAANTHEMUMS

We grow one of the best stocks in the country. 150 different varieties. All standard sorts. 15 for \$1.00; 8 for 60 cts. Our selection all different. New sorts of later introduction, 10 for \$1.00; 5 for 60 cts. Our selection all different.

The New Pink Ostrich Plume Chrysanthemum "LOUIS BOHMER," 50 cents; sent as a premium with five \$1 collections from one person. The best Roses, the best Clematises, the best assortment of all kinds of plants South or West.

Send stamps for our fine descriptive catalogue just issued. Address CRITCHELL & CO., Fourth Ave., Cincinnati, O.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE.

The Great Piedmont Air-Line and the Washington Vestibule Train. The Washington Limited Pullman Vestibule Train, composed of Sleeping, Drawing-room, Library, Smoking and Observation Cars, to Washington in 19 hours, to New York in 26 hours. Elegant dining car service. Two other through trains without change between Atlanta and the National Capital. Through Pullman service to New York city on the night train. Connections assured and service unequalled. Ticket offices in Union Depot and at No. 13 Kimball House. Feb 14-22m.

BALLARD HOUSE.

A New and Elegant Hotel on Peachtree Street. One of the best and most convenient hotels in the city is the Ballard House. Its location is just opposite the governor's mansion. It has suites and single rooms. Every convenience. The choicest fare. Jan 25-31y

Ask to see the New Game. Parlor lawn tennis. So simple that a child can play it. So interesting that grown folks will play it. For two, three or four players. For sale by John H. Wagon, 21 Marion street.

AT THE

THE GREAT

The Jefferson-Traction at Foot

The visit of Mr. J. L. Linton, gentleman company was an event. The many crowded DeWitt's a tainly "got their me expressed it, "was a premium for our

This is probably the you and I will ev "Billy" Florence, a Fred Paulding and in one compar deserve to be put in aggregation it is, and do these things and so fortunate as to be formations. It is sta with Mr. Jefferson that the company son. Mr. Paulding as he is to star in a probable that the changes.

"Sardon did not a great playwright, Mrs. Bernhardt's "Cleopatra" is not a Herald. "When Sar le-Roi and asked Sar lan's Egyptian dra of Bernhardt's Frenchman floated thought the role of tag one, and he blunty.

"Sardon's proph opinion. "Cleopatra in a chat in the win commentators have been fully at qualities that do not simply nothing but "charme, whose a large degree from anal "entourage."

Of Bernhardt's Monday night, the "That Mrs. Bern ment was fully at place. This, howe noyed Sarah. Sar lines. If she can beauty she might w pairs with perfect trancing delight to "Time is playing a woman, or else a well."

If the newspaper about the most eg conglomeration of his first producer, one of our writers, more say of it.

"It is unlikely g in the state of blant, nebulous, corruption was eve where. "Noah's Ark There is not one indle to laughter would fall to draw of the late Willa ation of still sto New York." "Her plays of metropo brutally, idiotical grim and sullen. A interview the app manager pretends horse-tail sense against such a "Noah's Ark," is benison. And the grasp of parents equipment of such the sight of commu "Noah's Ark," out the use of a sup about nothing, one plain to a sensibl found a producer eliation of a writa matig. News at h about nothing, it m the language of the parallel in recent road, and there are ligent assistance by nary ability. But backing, is emely will achieve distic of the year."

It appears that the "The true, the tions of the theater cultured Gotham wit former. The Mirror

"Measured by the Tip" is a triumph at consideration. "You chance now-a-days, a plebeian, a prodigal in the slang of the pad is the approval of the in the habit of tak the play of the pla who still view the dra approval is not in sign, and critical rec and drawn against it. later. The "legitim rocky road these day some money outside of points do anything lik Point, James,

891.

ment

e mills of
ve styles.
ake your

ROS.

Street.

ONS.

C L

O I

A M

L E

ET AND C.R.E.

KING, Sec. and Treas.

Y COMP'NY

hinery, Tools,

ON PIPE,

ass Goods.

All sizes in Stock.

Magic Hairline

of baldness, removing dandruff, etc.

E. J. HICKET

212, 214 8th St., Augusta, Ga.

EAK MEN

of youthfulness, etc.

W. L. MOORE

of youthfulness, etc.

W. L. MOORE

of youthfulness, etc.

W. L. MOORE

of youthfulness, etc.

W. L. MOORE

of youthfulness, etc.

W. L. MOORE

of youthfulness, etc.

W. L. MOORE

of youthfulness, etc.

W. L. MOORE

of youthfulness, etc.

W. L. MOORE

of youthfulness, etc.

W. L. MOORE

of youthfulness, etc.

W. L. MOORE

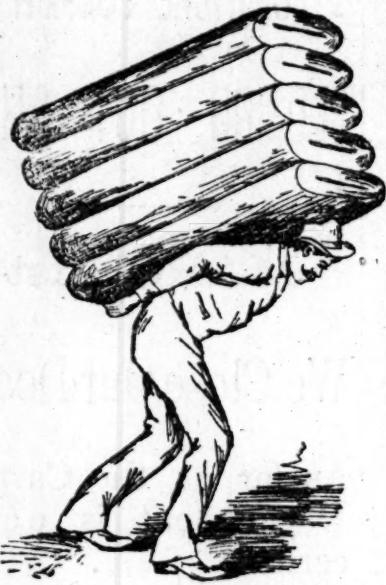
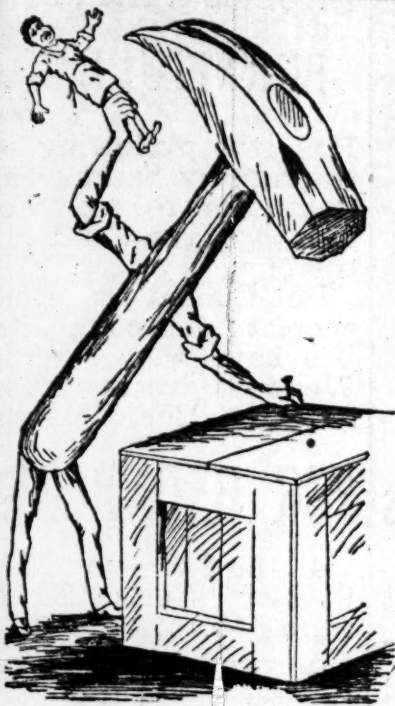
THIS PAPER CONTAINS
20 Pages.

VOL. XXII.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 22, 1891.

THIRD PART.
Pages 13-20

PRICE FIVE CENTS.



STORE NEWS.

***** The song of the hammer and nail puller is madly merry in the receiving room. The traveled stained lids of heavy cases are lifted to let the light upon Stuffs that haven't seen the sun shine since they left France, England, Scotland or the mills of the new world weeks ago.

***** The active daily work which is crowding our counters with Cottons, Woolens and Mixed Fabrics, radiant with the latest woven arts of Europe, Asia and America is complete proof of the truth of our assertion that the collection gathered beneath this roof is superior to any single stock in the South. The great numbers of early seekers in various aisles for the regnant things, increasing each season, show the appreciation of the wisest and most tasteful people of our city. Even now the specialties are being picked up and taken away. There is constantly fresh news of a rich sort at the Dress Goods counters.

***** Nothing is cheap that you don't want, therefore you may say that Shawls in Spring not being wanted are not cheap at any price. You're wrong there. Woolen Shawls are always wanted. You dare not take your Summer outing without them. Trusting your good sense in this we've made a little speculation in Shawls for your account. You can get in on the ground floor—at half value. They are to be seen Monday in the Cloak Department and are as choice morsels of merchandise as you'll likely ever see.

***** Again the Orient. The glorious luxury of the East is reflected in these Covers and Scarfs. They are the product of brain labor in Constantinople and have the richness and grace of Syrian fancy. The originals of the designs date back decades and centuries—none of them are modern. As you look you wonder why you admire. The figures are strange, the colors never weary, and despite use and age stay clear and bright. They grow old gracefully, merely becoming softer, more tender and mellower with the lapse of time. Strange, too, the thought that they are rarely made to patterns—nothing machine-like, mechanical. Such is the beauty of the Barbarian weavers. They were captured on the Bosphorus and will be liberated cheaply at Keely's.

***** The new Yankee Gingham is in sight. Handsomest line we've ever had. The price seems a very modest sum for them. Mix several of the aristocratic styles with the high-toned Scotch and even the cannist judge in Glasgow might look twice to say which was which. You'll think them bargains at 25 cents. Here's another at 12½ cents just as notable in its way. Colors are fast, and brilliant, and pretty as any. Cloth a little coarser, that all the difference. But heavier threads doesn't mean less wear by any means! There are a hundred places where this hardy 12½-cent Gingham would count for as much in fitness and service as the best at 25c or 35c.

***** Marvelously beautiful Hamburgs, but they are late comers—belated on the way. Arrived too late to fall into line as their rank warrants. You are the gainer. Widths worth anywhere 5c, 10c, 15c and 20c shall go to the block. The prices are 2½c, 5c, 7½c and 9c.

***** Just the dainty Swiss Embroideries that chime in with the times. For a dime or so you can get the fairest, dreamiest, neatest Edgings ever offered for the money in this market—every added penny buys more art and elegance up to as high as you care to go. Only a dull mind can refuse interest in our Embroideries. They are bountiful and peerless.

***** In Boston they think baked beans improved with each warming-over. There are remarks we must repeat in old set terms—would that we could find a grace of repetition. Here's one. This Shoe stock, well known for years as unmatched, is still without rival. This is saying much, but it's truth, and truth that you know is truth. But the statement is warmed over—not the goods. No mould of antiquity about them.

***** The Keely Leader \$2.00 Shoe. Was ever a name more fit? The first of the new Spring styles are here. Not a beauty or goodness missing, fresh strength, if possible. This is their sixth season. They've grown on everybody's liking from the start.

***** Ziegler Bro's fine products are here by the hundreds. We had a conviction regarding these Shoes. The courage of our conviction has brought you a stock the equal of which in variety and quantity does not exist in this country.

KEELY CO.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

A. M. ROBINSON. J. R. MOBLEY. J. D. ROBINSON. J. E. RANSOM.

THE ROBINSON NOTION CO.

We carry the largest and most complete stock of Notions of any house south. And notwithstanding the money pressure and low price of cotton, together with the immense amount of rain and bad weather

OUR SALES ARE NOW MUCH LARGER

Than any previous year. This, we think, speaks well, and is evidence that our customers appreciate our goods and our prices and our effort to please. We cordially invite all merchants to inspect our stock before buying their spring bills. Very respectfully.

A. M. ROBINSON & CO.,

6 AND 8 PRYOR ST.,
ATLANTA, - - - GA

Hunnicut & Bellingrath's

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Hardwood and Marbleized Mantels, Plain and Ornamental Grates, Tile Hearths and Facings, Plain and Ornamental Gas Fixtures. Sanitary Plumbers. Steam and Gas Fitters. Estimates cheerfully furnished.

36 and 38 Peachtree Street
ATLANTA, GA.



THERE WERE THREE LITTLE HOUSEWIVES OF DEE
WHO ALL MADE UP THEIR MINDS RIGID-LEE
THAT THEY'D NEVER COOK MORE
IF A WIRE GAUZE DOOR
WAS NOT PUT ON THEIR OVENS QUICK-LEE!

—And their cooking was perfect afterwards—
IF YOU WANT THE BEST
Buy the CHARTER OAK,
With Wire Gauze Oven Doors

Made only by Excelsior Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo. Sold by
HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH, Agents, - Atlanta, Ga.

1,500,000
CIRCULATION FOR
\$50.00.

A check for \$50 will secure insertion of half-inch, one time, in papers below.

PHILADELPHIA...	Ladies' Home Journal.....	500,000
NEW YORK.....	Delineator.....	300,000
	Housewife.....	140,000
	Our Country Home.....	116,000
	Ladies' World.....	190,000
	Argosy.....	130,000
SPRINGFIELD, O.	Ladies' Home Companion	116,000

ALDEN & FAXON,
NEWSPAPER
Advertising Agents,
66 & 68 W. Third St.,
CINCINNATI, O.

THE SINGER MFG. COMPANY

THE SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTURERS OF THE WORLD.

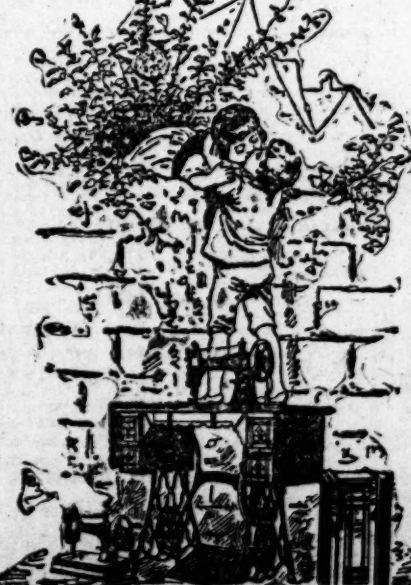
WITH
A Record of 9,000,000 Machines,
MADE AND SOLD.

NOW OFFER THREE ENTIRELY DIFFERENT
New Family Sewing Machines.

OSCILLATOR, VIBRATOR,
AUTOMATIC SINGLE THREAD.

Machines will be delivered at any point free of expense.

We have recently opened Handsomely Appointed Show Rooms at
385 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY,
where can be seen a large and varied line of our Regular and Special Manufacturing Machines, in practical operation.



"Free!" "Free!"
One Week's Treatment Free!



A much esteemed, but injudicious man, caught cold in Jan., and, tangled thus in fate's mysterious web, he died in Feb.

Want 1,000 People to take Free Treatment for
LaGrippe, Catarrh,
Colds, Bronchitis,
Neuralgia, Asthma,
Deafness, Croup.

"LA GRIPPE" CURED.
This is to certify that I had a very severe attack of "la grippe." The paroxysms of pain in my head, chest, back and limbs were almost unbearable. I had a high fever, and was chilly at times, and was also very nervous; was confined to my bed twenty-four hours. After but two doses of the "Carbolic Smoke Ball" treatment I was entirely relieved, and was enabled to return to my duties the following morning.

Personally came before me, Albert L. Beck, a Notary Public of Fulton County, Georgia, F. J. Lewis, who on oath says the above statement is true and correct.

ALBERT L. BECK,
Notary Public, Fulton County, Ga.

COUGHED FOR THREE YEARS.
I have a little girl six years of age who has coughed for the last three years, worse, of course, when she contracted a cold. I have used cough syrups, cough drops and almost everything else recommended, but without effect. I began the use of "Carbolic Smoke Ball" but a few weeks ago and am greatly pleased to say that it has entirely cured the child. For further particulars write us.

Ep. Kanner.

"I SOLEMNLY SWEAR THAT"
I have been a sufferer from bronchitis and asthma for the past ten years. I was unable to lay on my left side for several years, owing to the condition of my left lung. I tried many remedies and physicians, but in vain. I began the use of the "Carbolic Smoke Ball" treatment about twelve weeks ago and now, after that length of time, I can conscientiously say that I am entirely relieved and cured.

J. W. BOSKIN, Atlanta, Ga.
Notary Public, Fulton County, Ga.

PRICE OF TREATMENT, \$1.50.
Office—41, 43, 45 Traders' Bank (take elevator), 10 Decatur street.
Our 16-page pamphlet sent free on application. The remedy can also be had at Jacobs' Pharmacy, Jan 24 d ly sun tu thu

DR. JACKSON, Specialist

Treats Piles

Fistula and all rectal diseases without pain, has moved to the new Hirsch building, 429, Whitehall street, office third floor.
Take Elevator. sun wed fri



Attention is drawn to our immense lines of articles suitable for Weddings or Anniversary Presents. Our line of CUT-GLASS, ROYAL WORCESTER and other ART GOODS is complete. Our specialty is

FRENCH CHINA

A magnificent collection of Dinner Sets of Haviland & Co.'s, as well as other celebrated manufactures, on hand. Everything at low prices. Respectfully,

L. A. MUELLER
Corner Decatur and Pryor.

THE BELL LUMBER CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
LUMBER DEALERS.

We make a specialty in Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mantels, Moulding, Balusters and Ornamental work.



Our yards and warehouses are full of Shingles, Laths, Lumber of all grades, Paints, Builders' Hardware etc.

Office and Factory, Cor. Rhodes and Elliott Streets.

SOLID PIECES
OF
Sterling Silver

Inlaid in the backs of
SPOONS *
AND FORKS

At Prices Most Reasonable to Wear AND THEN
PLATED FOUR TIMES AS HEAVY AS Standard Plate.

WARRANTED
To Wear 25 Years.
WILL LAST A LIFETIME.

MORE DURABLE
THAN LIGHT
Sterling Silver
AND NOT
HALF THE COST.

EACH ARTICLE IS STAMPED
"S. S. SILVER" "E. L."
A full line of the above goods can be seen at
No. 45 Peachtree St.

DOBBS WEY & CO.,
SPECIAL AGENTS.

CRICHTON'S

Short-hand School

94 Whitehall St., Atlanta.
If you want to learn shorthand, the first thing to be done is to select a school; one that has some standing; remembering always, that idle boasts are easily made, but teaching shorthand is an art, a science, a business.

Examine carefully into the claims of teachers and select one as carefully as you would a physician. Our catalogues will be sent free to any address, and if we do not prove that we are capable of meeting your requirements you have lost nothing whatever.

SOUTHERN SCHOOL OF SHORT-HAND.

Has no superior in the United States. Why go 1,000 miles for what can be found at home? We have graduates in all parts of the United States and Mexico.

TELETYPEWRITING specially taught by an accomplished teacher. Our system (Graham) is the most popular in the United States. Demand for competent stenographers increasing. We make no charge for obtaining positions for our pupils.

DAY AND NIGHT CLASS. Send for catalogue.

CLEVELAND'S POSITION

FOR AN "ACTIVE" CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY, BUT IS STILL AN AVAILABLE ONE.

The Selection of Charles Foster as Secretary of the Treasury has been a favorable one by all parties.

WASHINGTON, February 21.—[Special.]—A special to The Baltimore Sun today says its correspondent in New York showed that Mr. Cleveland last evening a copy of an article concerning the withdrawal of Mr. Cleveland's name from among the candidates for the presidency.

Mr. Cleveland said that he was not now and never had been a candidate, for the nomination for the presidency in the sense of actually seeking such a nomination. That was all the truth there was in the whole article. It is no secret. The Sun's dispatch adds, that when Mr. Cleveland first came to settle down as a private citizen in New York, it was his intention to attend to his private business and enter thoroughly into the comforts and joys of private life. He has held all the highest political honors that his fellow citizens could give him, and the turmoil and contention of active political life have not been attractive to him. Neither is there any chance to be won in another presidential term that would counterbalance the hard work and personal discomfort of four years more in the white house, not to speak of all the distasteful incidents of a national campaign. All who know the man and his record thoroughly understand that stern call of duty alone could make Mr. Cleveland sacrifice his strong personal disinclination to again enter public life. He is a democrat, strong in the faith and anxious to make the party of popular self-government succeed, and once more control the executive offices and the policy of the republic.

Charles Foster's Nomination.

The nomination of ex-Governor Foster to be secretary of the treasury, which the president sent to the senate this afternoon, created little surprise, as it had been generally expected. Irrespective of party, the public men at the capitol today commended the selection, and from the number of complimentary things which were said of Governor Foster, it is evident that he is quite as popular among the politicians of other states as he is among those of Ohio. The appointment was especially gratifying to the gold bugs, and Governor Foster is known to be in harmony and sympathy with the anti-silver policy of this administration. On the other hand, the anti-silver men, knowing that he could not get a friendly to silver, preferred Foster to some one else from the east who might be more completely under the thumb of Wall Street. From a political standpoint, the appointment is regarded as particularly shrewd. In the selection of Foster the president has stolen a march on McKinley. The major will be the candidate for governor, with a lurking suspicion that he might be able to capture the presidential nomination at the next national convention. As a politician, Foster can give McKinley cards and spades, and he will no doubt see that Ohio sends a Harrison delegation to the convention which cannot be carried off its feet if there is any attempt to stampede the convention to the west. The major will have a little or no campaign to displace his Ohio friends, as all the places have been filled long ago. With the exception of the private secretary, there is practically nothing.

Governor Foster is expected here tomorrow. He is at present in New York.

The bill providing for increases of salaries of all federal district judges to \$5,000 a year passed the house in the rush today. It has already passed the senate and now only needs the president's signature to become a law.

OH, IT WAS WARM.

An interesting day in the House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, February 21.—The house was in a hot humor this morning, and several little squalls have occurred among the members. The democrats followed their tactics of delay by demanding the reading of the journal in full.

The reading of the journal, Mr. Fithian, of Illinois, made the point that there was no quorum present.

There being only 121 members present, Mr. McKinley demanded a call of the house. This demand was rejected—yeas, 125; and a quorum being disclosed, the clerk proceeded with the reading of the journal.

Messrs. Fithian and Springer demanded the reading of the journal, and Mr. McKinley moved the previous question. The journal was read, and Mr. Fithian interrupted the reading, declaring that the clerk was skipping some of the names on roll call. The speaker stated to the clerk, the speaker stated to be incorrect.

Mr. McKinley, of Maine—The clerk is reading every name.

Mr. Fithian—I say he is not.

Mr. Fithian—And I say you are saying what is not true.

The clerk proceeded with his task, when he was again interrupted by Mr. Springer, who stated that he was reading only the numbers of pension bills passed in 1890, and not the titles.

After a brief controversy, the speaker stated that the clerk was reading exactly what was furnished him by the journal clerk. There had been no time lost in all this.

Mr. Springer suggested that this was not the journal, and Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, advanced the idea that the house should take a recess until the journal was properly printed.

But this idea was not carried out, and the reading was continued. It was concluded at a quarter before 1 o'clock, and Mr. McKinley moved the previous question.

The journal was read, and Mr. McKinley moved the previous question. The journal was read, and Mr. McKinley moved the previous question.

The journal was read, and Mr. McKinley moved the previous question. The journal was read, and Mr. McKinley moved the previous question.

The journal was read, and Mr. McKinley moved the previous question. The journal was read, and Mr. McKinley moved the previous question.

The journal was read, and Mr. McKinley moved the previous question. The journal was read, and Mr. McKinley moved the previous question.

The journal was read, and Mr. McKinley moved the previous question. The journal was read, and Mr. McKinley moved the previous question.

The journal was read, and Mr. McKinley moved the previous question. The journal was read, and Mr. McKinley moved the previous question.

The journal was read, and Mr. McKinley moved the previous question. The journal was read, and Mr. McKinley moved the previous question.

The journal was read, and Mr. McKinley moved the previous question. The journal was read, and Mr. McKinley moved the previous question.

The journal was read, and Mr. McKinley moved the previous question. The journal was read, and Mr. McKinley moved the previous question.

The journal was read, and Mr. McKinley moved the previous question. The journal was read, and Mr. McKinley moved the previous question.

The journal was read, and Mr. McKinley moved the previous question. The journal was read, and Mr. McKinley moved the previous question.

The journal was read, and Mr. McKinley moved the previous question. The journal was read, and Mr. McKinley moved the previous question.

The journal was read, and Mr. McKinley moved the previous question. The journal was read, and Mr. McKinley moved the previous question.

The journal was read, and Mr. McKinley moved the previous question. The journal was read, and Mr. McKinley moved the previous question.

The journal was read, and Mr. McKinley moved the previous question. The journal was read, and Mr. McKinley moved the previous question.

The journal was read, and Mr. McKinley moved the previous question. The journal was read, and Mr. McKinley moved the previous question.

The journal was read, and Mr. McKinley moved the previous question. The journal was read, and Mr. McKinley moved the previous question.

The journal was read, and Mr. McKinley moved the previous question. The journal was read, and Mr. McKinley moved the previous question.

The journal was read, and Mr. McKinley moved the previous question. The journal was read, and Mr. McKinley moved the previous question.

The journal was read, and Mr. McKinley moved the previous question. The journal was read, and Mr. McKinley moved the previous question.

The journal was read, and Mr. McKinley moved the previous question. The journal was read, and Mr. McKinley moved the previous question.

The journal was read, and Mr. McKinley moved the previous question. The journal was read, and Mr. McKinley moved the previous question.

The journal was read, and Mr. McKinley moved the previous question. The journal was read, and Mr. McKinley moved the previous question.

The journal was read, and Mr. McKinley moved the previous question. The journal was read, and Mr. McKinley moved the previous question.

The journal was read, and Mr. McKinley moved the previous question. The journal was read, and Mr. McKinley moved the previous question.

The journal was read, and Mr. McKinley moved the previous question. The journal was read, and Mr. McKinley moved the previous question.

The journal was read, and Mr. McKinley moved the previous question. The journal was read, and Mr. McKinley moved the previous question.

THE BATTLE OF TOKAR.

OSMAN DIGMA'S AND THE KHE-DIV'S TROOPS MEET, AND A BLOODY FIGHT ENSUES.

The Egyptians Repulse the Arabs—A Large Number Killed on Both Sides—The War in Buenos Ayres.

AFRISTE, EGYPT, via Suakin, February 21.—A severe engagement was fought at Tokar February 19th, between Egyptian troops who recently left El Teb and Osman Digma's forces. Nearly 1,000 lives were lost in the battle which followed the appearance of the Egyptian army. The Egyptian army made their advance for the first time in the early dawn of the morning of Thursday last. The enemy was sighted near Tokar, and after an exchange of shots between the skirmishers of the enemy and the advance guard of Egyptians, the latter pushed forward through the brushwood surrounding Tokar and in the neighborhood of the old government building, now a little more than a tumble-down ruin, but which forms a strategic point where a force of infantry could hold out against heavy odds. The derbies, seeing the object of the Egyptians, advance in that direction, made a rush for the building and surrounded by a compact mass of Arab riflemen, who had been waiting in the ranks of the advancing Egyptians.

The latter, however, were not to be checked in their advance, returning the Arabs' fire as they advanced. The Egyptian army, when within an easy distance of the enemy and bravely charged upon the defenders of the old ruins. For over an hour a desperate battle raged, during which the Egyptian troops fought with the most determined energy.

The Egyptian cavalry made a brilliant charge on the retreating Arab infantry in disorder, suffering a crushing defeat. The derbies numbered at least 2,000 fighting men. About 1,000 of these were killed, and the remainder fled in confusion. The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

After the retreat of the derbies the troops of the Egyptian army moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

THE BATTLE OF TOKAR.

OSMAN DIGMA'S AND THE KHE-DIV'S TROOPS MEET, AND A BLOODY FIGHT ENSUES.

The Egyptians Repulse the Arabs—A Large Number Killed on Both Sides—The War in Buenos Ayres.

AFRISTE, EGYPT, via Suakin, February 21.—A severe engagement was fought at Tokar February 19th, between Egyptian troops who recently left El Teb and Osman Digma's forces. Nearly 1,000 lives were lost in the battle which followed the appearance of the Egyptian army. The Egyptian army made their advance for the first time in the early dawn of the morning of Thursday last. The enemy was sighted near Tokar, and after an exchange of shots between the skirmishers of the enemy and the advance guard of Egyptians, the latter pushed forward through the brushwood surrounding Tokar and in the neighborhood of the old government building, now a little more than a tumble-down ruin, but which forms a strategic point where a force of infantry could hold out against heavy odds. The derbies, seeing the object of the Egyptians, advance in that direction, made a rush for the building and surrounded by a compact mass of Arab riflemen, who had been waiting in the ranks of the advancing Egyptians.

The latter, however, were not to be checked in their advance, returning the Arabs' fire as they advanced. The Egyptian army, when within an easy distance of the enemy and bravely charged upon the defenders of the old ruins. For over an hour a desperate battle raged, during which the Egyptian troops fought with the most determined energy.

The Egyptian cavalry made a brilliant charge on the retreating Arab infantry in disorder, suffering a crushing defeat. The derbies numbered at least 2,000 fighting men. About 1,000 of these were killed, and the remainder fled in confusion. The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

After the retreat of the derbies the troops of the Egyptian army moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

THE BATTLE OF TOKAR.

OSMAN DIGMA'S AND THE KHE-DIV'S TROOPS MEET, AND A BLOODY FIGHT ENSUES.

The Egyptians Repulse the Arabs—A Large Number Killed on Both Sides—The War in Buenos Ayres.

AFRISTE, EGYPT, via Suakin, February 21.—A severe engagement was fought at Tokar February 19th, between Egyptian troops who recently left El Teb and Osman Digma's forces. Nearly 1,000 lives were lost in the battle which followed the appearance of the Egyptian army. The Egyptian army made their advance for the first time in the early dawn of the morning of Thursday last. The enemy was sighted near Tokar, and after an exchange of shots between the skirmishers of the enemy and the advance guard of Egyptians, the latter pushed forward through the brushwood surrounding Tokar and in the neighborhood of the old government building, now a little more than a tumble-down ruin, but which forms a strategic point where a force of infantry could hold out against heavy odds. The derbies, seeing the object of the Egyptians, advance in that direction, made a rush for the building and surrounded by a compact mass of Arab riflemen, who had been waiting in the ranks of the advancing Egyptians.

The latter, however, were not to be checked in their advance, returning the Arabs' fire as they advanced. The Egyptian army, when within an easy distance of the enemy and bravely charged upon the defenders of the old ruins. For over an hour a desperate battle raged, during which the Egyptian troops fought with the most determined energy.

The Egyptian cavalry made a brilliant charge on the retreating Arab infantry in disorder, suffering a crushing defeat. The derbies numbered at least 2,000 fighting men. About 1,000 of these were killed, and the remainder fled in confusion. The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

After the retreat of the derbies the troops of the Egyptian army moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

The Egyptian army, after the battle, moved on to the westward, and the Arabs surrounded them for the attack.

RIDDLED WITH BULLETS

A LYONING NEAR BRUNSWICK LAST NIGHT.

TWO NEGROES SWUNG UP AND SHOT.

For Brutally Assaulting a White Man—The Guards Overpowered and the Prisoners Taken and Lynched.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., February 21.—[Special.]—Brunswick's worst fears are realized. Guards just arrived at the jail report that Wesley Lewis and Henry Jackson, the two negroes who brutally beat C. Jordan at Fraser's crossing yesterday, were lynched tonight at 9 o'clock, about five miles from Brunswick.

OVERPOWERED BY MASKED MEN. The guards say that they were returning from the scene of the crime with the prisoners, when suddenly about 300 armed men stepped out of ambush and commanded them to throw up their hands and get out of the way. They obeyed and the negroes were taken and shot.

Guard Marshall showed fight, and fired one barrel of his

THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.
The Daily (including Sunday).....\$10.00
The Sunday (2 or 3 Pages)..... 5.00
The Weekly (12 Pages)..... 1.00
All Editions Sent Postpaid.
Contributors must keep copies of articles. We do not undertake to return rejected MSS., and will do so under no circumstances, unless accompanied by return postage.

NICHOLS & HOLLIDAY,
Eastern Advertising Agents.
Address, CONSTITUTION BUILDING, ATLANTA, GA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION,
INCLUDING THE SUNDAY EDITION,
Will be delivered to any address in the city at
TWENTY CENTS PER WEEK.

THE SUNDAY CONSTITUTION
\$3 A YEAR.
SENT TO ANY ADDRESS.
ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 22, 1901.

On the Right Side.
Last year's cotton crop, of at least 8,200,000 bales, has made the farmers of the south feel the evils of overproduction. It has also made them see the unprofitable consequences of depending mainly upon one crop.

We have seen cotton this season decline to the lowest figures known in this generation. In fact, the price rises so low that many farmers are actually buying cotton, and holding it for a rise.

This is not business, and when we consider the fact that our farmers are heavy buyers of meat, corn and flour produced in the northwest it will be seen that we are neither an independent nor a self-supporting section.

The people of the south, in order to enjoy substantial and permanent prosperity, must live at home. The experience of last year makes it plain that we must curtail the production of cotton, raise larger food crops, and produce our own meat. Already the exchanges that fix the price of cotton are on the watch to see what the acreage will be this year. If it is increased, or not decreased, cotton will remain at its present price, and if the next crop should reach, say 9,000,000 bales, it will drop to perhaps 7 cents. On the other hand, if the fact should become known that our cotton acreage is to be largely decreased, and that our next crop will probably be only 6,000,000 bales, cotton will begin to rise at once, and we may expect to see it go to 13 cents.

It is encouraging to know that we are not alone in these views. Experienced cotton experts, long-headed planters and business men and the most thoughtful men in the Farmers' Alliance fully agree with us.

Our farmers must pull together and remedy this state of affairs. The letter of Hon. L. F. Livingston to President Polk, of the National Farmers' Alliance, and Mr. George W. Truitt's talk on intensive farming printed in this issue, are on the right line. They discuss the evil, and point out the best remedy. They formulate a plan of action which, if followed by our farmers, will make the south independent and prosperous.

Colonel Livingston goes to the very root of the matter when he says that if we lessen our cotton production 25 per cent it will increase the price of the American staple at least 20 per cent. His idea is that at the same time the acreage of other crops needed for home supply should be increased to the utmost possible extent. This will give us a better living at home, as well as a higher price for our cotton. His suggestion that the agricultural organizations of the cotton belt should hold a conference to secure concert of action is timely, and should be followed.

As a part of this policy Mr. Truitt's plan of intensive farming is an important factor. We must not only diversify our crops, but we must adopt the intensive system on account of the scarcity of labor. Mr. Truitt's experience shows that small farms are better than large plantations, and under his system can be made to yield magnificent results.

The course outlined by these two farmers, and advocated by many leading agriculturists, is practicable, safe and profitable. The thing to do is to take action at once so that the surplus of this season will not have the effect of diminishing the price of the staple next season, which will surely be the case if we plant a large acreage of cotton. A prudent contraction of the cotton area will not only stiffen prices, but will give us the opportunity to raise diversified crops by the intensive system for home supply. The result will be more money coming in for our cotton and less money going out for food.

But to make this policy produce successful results the farmers of the cotton belt must unite and work together. It is within the power of the alliance and the various state and other agricultural societies to take steps that will put this plan into immediate execution. The business judgment and public spirit of our farmers will cause them to stand shoulder to shoulder in this grand industrial campaign, and we do not hesitate to say that the movement, if once started, will place the agricultural interests of the south on a sounder and more prosperous basis than we have ever enjoyed.

Now is the time; delay is dangerous!

that he will write a similar pamphlet again when he feels like it, and the government carry him for treason as soon as it pleases. Mr. Farrar is perfectly safe. With the reciprocity idea working among the masses it is natural that thoughtful Canadians should look forward to entering the American union. If the advocate of such a policy should be tried and punished for treason it would stir up a revolt that would end in the throwing off of the British yoke. Sir John may talk, but he will make no arrests for treason.

Georgia's Educational Policy.
The New York Press calls attention to Georgia's provision for the colored youth of the state in the shape of the proposed college to be conducted as a branch of the State university, and compliments our commonwealth upon the broad ideal it has mapped out for itself.

The Press says that the country will greatly aid the experiment with interest, as it will greatly aid in the ultimate solution of the race problem.

After awhile the northern people will get it into their heads that the south is helping the brother in black judiciously, and to the extent of her ability. Georgia and her sister states are determined to give every class of their citizens a chance to equip themselves, educationally and otherwise, for the work of earning an honest living.

The Georgia Chautauqua.
The Georgia Chautauqua is now a well-established institution, which annually instructs and delights the people of southwest Georgia, as, indeed, of the whole state. Led by The Albany News and Advertiser, the press in that section has done much toward making the Chautauqua a permanent affair, the benefits of which are unquestioned.

Year by year the Chautauqua has grown in strength and influence, summoning to its aid the genius and talent of the whole country, and the session which will open at Albany in March next bids fair to excel anything heretofore attempted in that line in brilliant programme and general outlay.

The beneficial features of such gatherings cannot be overestimated. There is no doubt that the cause of education in the state has been stimulated by them, and by combining pleasure with instruction their popularity has increased and thus contributed to their growth.

Educational questions are live issues in Georgia at this time. Perhaps this latest and most complete institution which has been so happily inaugurated in southwest Georgia can confer some benefits in that line! Certain it is that the teachers of the state will be among its most liberal patrons, and that those who attend will gain new and helpful ideas for future work.

Morally and financially the Chautauqua will be a success, and Albany is to be congratulated on the good work her citizens have done in this interest.

The South and the West.
The movement which is to result in the political and commercial union of the south and west continues its onward march with apparently no obstacle in its way. It is a movement that means the union of the political and commercial union of the south and west, and the union of business men and commercial bodies in favor of broader and freer methods of trade.

Though such a movement has been talked about and written about for years, it seems now to have taken shape and acquired volition of its own accord. As a matter of fact, it was started by means of the alliance organization, which has brought the farmers of the two sections into very close relations. The result of the educational campaign begun in the early part of last year by the Farmers' Alliance has been something more than remarkable—it has been astounding.

Twelve months ago the state of Kansas—to cite an instance—was the most utterly hide-bound and partisan republican state to be found in the whole country. Campaign or no campaign, the bloody-shirt flag was always flying, and the business of south-hating was carried on by the farmers, who composed the bulk of the republican party, with a zest and relish difficult to describe. Then sectional hate, wedded to partisan prejudice, seemed to be in the very flush and pride of its horrible honeymoon.

And yet a campaign of a very few weeks—the visit of a few democratic allencemen from Georgia and other southern states—worked a phenomenal change. Those who were sectionalists before are now denouncing sectionalism. The republican party, as powerful in that state as the democratic party is in Georgia, has had its ranks broken and shattered. Its voters have deserted it in squads of 10,000, and its candidates have been defeated. A distinguished senator—a typical sectionalist and south-hater—has been cast aside to make room for a comparatively unknown man whose political views are more in accord with the unsectional and patriotic policy of the farmers of Kansas.

What does it all mean? It means the union of the west and south in politics and trade. It means better days for the republic; less taxation of the poor; more money for the toiler; the redemption of the country from the money sharks and gold-bugs.

Forward, the Democratic Alliance! Forward, the Friends of Financial Reform! Forward, the Army of Free Coinage! Forward, the Enemies of Unjust Tariff Taxation! Forward, the Champions of the People!

"Is an army with banners!"
"Marching Through Georgia."
Georgia and Ohio are states which seem destined to become united by stronger interests than those of mere friendship and the casual exchange of ordinary courtesies. The excursions which have invaded Georgia from the Buckeye State, following each other in quick succession, have more than a passing significance. The fact is, Georgia threatens to depopulate certain sections of Ohio by capturing and retaining citizens whose influence and energy have largely contributed to the growth and welfare of that distinguished state.

It is safe to say that every excursion which Major Gleason has engineered into Georgia has contributed to our wealth and population, leaving with us good money and good citizens. The Ohioans have invested largely in property in southwest Georgia, and have paved the way for that substantial immigration which will be a prime factor in the upbuilding of the state.

There is no better time than the present for visitors to review the resources and the enterprises of Georgia. A wave of industry is sweeping over the land. Old towns are taking on new life, and new towns are springing up everywhere. The wheels of trade are moving at a lively rate, and every visitor who comes to Georgia receives a good impression of the place and the people.

Major Gleason is to be congratulated for the work he is doing for immigration, for he is bringing to the state such citizens as any state would be proud to welcome. But other states besides Ohio are sending good citizens to Georgia, for Georgia interests have been noised abroad, and the wealth and enterprise of the country will sooner or later find their fullest representation here.

THE DEFEAT OF THE FREE COINAGE OF SILVER
The house by the republican party places the issue squarely on its feet. The democrats will make the most of it.

THE REFORM CLUB OF NEW YORK CITY
The reform club of New York city, to which Mr. Cleveland addressed his anti-silver letter, is a thoroughly anti-democratic organization. It made a fusion with the republican party last November, and tried to beat the democratic ticket in New York city. The result was that the whole availing and humbug affair was buried out of sight. What possible relations such a man as Mr. Cleveland can have with such a hypocritical crowd as this is more than his democratic friends here can understand.

THE MUGWUMPS
The mugwumps are having great times just now. They believe that, with the aid of the celebrated reform club, they have succeeded in dividing and disrupting the democratic party. They thought this, with the aid of this same reform club, they attempted to beat the regular democratic ticket in New York city at the November election. It was during that period that these honest mugwumps said that the prominent newspapers of the south had been bribed into advocating the democratic ticket in New York. The mugwumps have but one talent, and that is, they enable a fool to make himself conspicuous.

MR. REED HAS AGAIN PUT ON THE ROYAL PURPLE
In the house, it is conceded on all sides that the most irritating thing in this world is a pot-bellied despot.

THE ABUNDANCE OF WEATHER
We have been having it enough to lead the scientists to remark that there is considerable moisture in the air at times during the day and night. The trouble about this moisture is that it seems to be somewhat wetter than usual this season.

AS GIDDY A YOUNG THING AS SPRING OUGHT TO COME IN OUT OF THE WET.
DEACON RICHARD SMITH, of The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, writes out that Bombay is about to ship silver to the United States. Deacon Smith probably got his idea from the frenzied and bowl-inspired editorials which Editor Halstead has been contributing to his country paper in Brooklyn.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.
It is claimed that the late Dr. Hendricks, of South Bend, Ind., suggested the march to the sea to Sherman two years before he made it. A woman also makes the same claim. It was very easy for anybody to make the suggestion.

THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA
The appointment of a state geologist. He also takes the position of Virginia cannot afford to go without a good exhibit at the world's fair.

THE IMPROVEMENT TRIAL OF JUDGE ALEXANDER
The improvement trial of Judge Alexander, of Louisiana, will be looked for with interest. The last cases of impeachment of federal officers were those of President Johnson and Secretary Belknap.

IT IS SAID THAT IN A CIGARETTE THERE ARE FIVE POUNDS
In a good cigar only one. So it seems that a fellow gets more for his money when he buys a cigarette. The boys know what they are about.

A NEW YORK LITERARY MAN SAYS
That the best way to cultivate the memory is to read what you desire to remember. It is a very simple thing, but what a man likes and is interested in will stick in his memory, and what he feels no interest in will be forgotten. Read, think, talk and write. Read just what you take pleasure in reading, and it will become a part of your mind. If certain kinds of information are speedily forgotten, you may take it for granted that your specialty lies in some other direction. One man who writes poetry and literary matters, but he can easily remember law or scientific facts and statistics. Another man forgets what he calls dry facts and remembers everything else as he reads. Now each man should follow his bent. The fellow who writes literary matters should cultivate it, and the man with a thirst for facts and figures should read on that line. Each has his gift and should make the most of it.

THE WEEKLY EDITORS REMEMBER THE SABBATH DAY
from afar off. On that day the book agent and the bill collector are prohibited by law.

THE HANDSOME COMPLIMENT TO JULIAN HARRIS
and his Canadian letters, printed in yesterday's issue, should have been credited to The Chattanooga Evening News.

THE TRIBUNE OF ROME SAYS
that two or three men are traveling about the country alleging themselves to be connected with the Tribune, but they are not. The Tribune announces that the editorial and news staff of the paper consists of A. L. Brannan, F. H. Conoley and E. W. Humphreys.

W. AND A. COMMISSION

MEETS TOMORROW AT 10 O'CLOCK, IN THE SENATE CHAMBER.

The Examination of Witnesses for the W. and A. Expected to Begin—Other Matters About the Capital.

Tomorrow the Western and Atlantic commission meets, at 10 o'clock, in the senate chamber at the capital.

It will be remembered that no definite time was fixed for the counter claims on behalf of the state to be submitted, but it was expected they would be in by tomorrow, the 23d, the time set for the meeting of the commission.

The state's claims have not been submitted yet, however.

It is hardly probable that they will be submitted tomorrow morning—at least in full.

It is not believed that any extension of time granted to Judge Anderson, who is managing the case for the state, will postpone going to the investigation.

The attorneys for the old lessees are expected to begin at once the examination of their witnesses.

Judge Anderson is to be assisted by John I. Hall, of Griffin, and by Hon. W. Y. Atkinson, member of the legislature from Coweta.

The Monument in Place.
The work on the Ben Hill monument is completed. The work was finished yesterday afternoon.

The removal was accomplished without mishap of any sort, and the monument looks now exactly as it did on Peachtree.

The effect is a very fine one.

The appearance of the figure is decidedly more impressive amidst the new surroundings—more imposing.

The people of Atlanta are indignant about the matter. Last Tuesday they had not a mail from Gainesville in nine days, nor one from Dahlonega in six days.

The citizens of Dahlonega are discussing a proposition to build a large hotel on the summit of Crown mountain.

The western men who are visiting Dahlonega say that quite an interest is manifested in the Black Hills regarding Georgia gold, and a large number of prospectors from out there will be here this spring and summer.

The Eastman Times-Journal publishes the following: "We learn that the gentleman who constructed telephone lines in Eastman last week and the week before, left without paying for what he ate while here. He left no baggage or other security with Mr. Ashburn, who fed him. Also he forgot to return \$10 he borrowed from his host."

The farmers in Dodge county are having unusual difficulty in securing hands to do their work. Men who have grown gray in the tillage of the soil say they never saw farm labor so demoralized and unreliable as now. It appears that many productive acres must lie fallow this year in Dodge.

Greatest in the Country.
From The Clearing, Ala., February 22, 1901.

Mr. Blackburn's page article on "Outburst, Ga.," which appeared in THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION last Sunday, was certainly tasty reading matter. The CONSTITUTION with its corps of staff and special correspondents, is destined to be one of the greatest dailies ever issued north or south, east or west.

Johnston at Sherman's Bier.
From The New York Recorder.

The most significant incident in yesterday's funeral pageant was the presence of Joseph E. Johnston as a pallbearer.

Nothing could more strikingly typify the blessings of reconciliation than the attendance as a principal mourner of the commander of the last army against which Sherman fought. It is the south's tribute to the man who, radical in war methods, was most generous in his proposals for terms of peace when the fate of the contest was decided.

It is as evidence of the perfect performance
of that great task for liberty, civilization and humanity that the figure of Johnston at the head of Sherman challenges admiring attention. It is a token of the perpetuity of the union of all the peoples and races constituting the greatest and freest of all the nations of the earth.

The Georgia Colonel.
From The Dalton, Ga., Argus.

There is not a village in north Georgia but has a good-natured colonel who could get odds out of Jay Gould in a horse race or the sale of a corner lot. Dalton offers Jay the freedom of the town.

PEOPLE HERE AND THERE.
PAXTON.—Judge Paxton, chief justice of the Pennsylvania supreme court, rules that it is illegal under the old statute of 1794 to be shaved by a barber on Sunday, but it is not illegal to shave yourself at home or be shaved by your valet.

SULLIVAN.—Professor Sullivan is moving southward, and as he is in an ugly mood he may meet Rev. Sam Jones and get "worn out" with a stick, as the quarrelsome mayor was who provoked the revivalist's ire. Rev. Sam is not in a very amiable mood himself these days.

BARRIOS.—Mme. Barrios, the widow of the celebrated president of Venezuela, is now staying in Washington. She has had an interesting career. At the age of nineteen she met Barrios and loved him. Her father objected to the match and she was married to him by a priest. When he was released the marriage was annulled. She was then married to a man named Morgan, who was a good public speaker. She talked to a ladies' missionary meeting in Washington recently about government schools for Indians.

BOZEMAN.—The Grand Duke Nicholas, the czar's crazy uncle, is getting better, and will soon be removed to his house near St. Petersburg. He is sixty years old and has been in the army since he was sixteen.

BOZEMAN.—One of the aspirants for Senator Hearst's seat in congress is Major Bonabrea, of Los Angeles. He is known as the Bone Brummell of southern California, and is a man of curious and picturesque ways. He has been known to wear a fur overcoat in summer, and never goes out without a pair of rubber overshoes.

THE TRAVELERS' BANK

HAS A MOST PROMISING FUTURE BEFORE IT.

Subscriptions of \$150,000 Reported at Yesterday's Meeting of the Subscription Committee.

The committee on subscriptions for the new Commercial Travelers' bank, held a most interesting and enthusiastic meeting in the rooms of the Southern Travelers' Association yesterday afternoon, with Chairman George F. Allen in the chair.

Thirty of the twenty-five members of the committee reported \$150,000 in subscriptions for the first week, and the report of the remaining twelve will largely increase this amount. Applications for shares came from all portions of Georgia, and from such remote places as Philadelphia, New York and Washington.

Representatives were present from the newly formed association of clerks, expressing on the part of the association great interest in the enterprise and asking for information. The question of taking stock in the bank will be laid before the clerks at their next meeting, and in all probability they will subscribe for a block of stock.

Representatives were also present from the same errand from the Order of Red Men and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. The latter organization will, at its next meeting, formally endorse the project.

Measrs. G. P. Allen, chairman, A. C. Hook, C. R. Brennan, M. M. Folsom and C. D. Montgomery were appointed a committee, or rather a bureau of information, to answer all correspondence and requests for information regarding the bank and its prospects.

Mr. C. B. Townsend, president of the Savannah branch of the Southern Travelers' Association, has written the committee asking for a prospectus, and expressing the desire of the part of the branch to join in the movement.

It was decided at yesterday's meeting to postpone the question of limiting the number of shares to each patron.

The committee on organization will meet Monday evening in President Green's office in the Gate City bank building. This committee is composed of John M. Green, chairman, Joel Hurt, W. A. Hansell, J. G. Oglesby, C. D. Montgomery, Dr. J. D. Turner and R. L. Atwater. The question of adding to the personnel this committee will be considered at the meeting. Among the other questions that will come up will be the application for a charter for the bank, and the taking in of a few more charter members.

On Saturday evening next the committee on subscriptions and organization will hold a joint meeting in the rooms of the association. This meeting will be held in conjunction with that of the association, and a full attendance of Atlanta commercial men and visiting travelers is requested, as business of importance will come up.

RYAN'S SONS GIVE \$300.
The Exposition Fund has now reached \$7,443.

Yesterday was a big day with the exposition subscription committee.

From the laps of seven dollars were subscribed to the fund.

Of that amount \$500 was subscribed by John Ryan's Sons, one of our most enterprising firms of merchants.

Just a little more hustling on the part of the committee, and a few more examples such as the above firm has presented, and the fund provided that will guarantee a splendid exposition for Atlanta in 1901.

The subscription list will positively be published Tuesday evening, when the directors must definitely settle the question of an exposition. The meeting will be held in President Allen's office at 7:30 o'clock in the evening.

YESTERDAY'S LIST.
John Ryan's Sons.....\$500.00
John M. Green..... 25.00
J. DeGrove..... 10.00
J. Robert Wells..... 10.00
George S. Lowndes..... 10.00
Royal Grumetier Company..... 10.00
Stocks Company..... 10.00
Colonel A. J. McCall..... 10.00
B. H. Austin..... 10.00
John F. Steinhauser..... 10.00
G. W. Avanti..... 10.00

Total.....\$7,443.00
Previously reported..... 1,000.00
Total.....\$8,443.00

THE COURTS YESTERDAY.
A Novel Injunction Suit—A Damage Case and a Suit for Divorce.

Michael Egan, by his attorneys, John L. Byrnes & Son, filed a novel suit in the superior court against Barrington J. King.

Plaintiff avers that he is the owner of a process and method of producing aluminum, which he had acquired by his skill and knowledge as a chemist, and at much cost of time and money, that he entered into an agreement with a defendant by which he was to receive the formula in a sealed package, and proceed to organize a company to manufacture the product, and that he had made, and defendant now refuses to do anything or to return his recipe.

He says that King has entered the Southern Metal Manufacturing company, and he fears, unless prevented, he will break the sealed package and utilize his process.

An injunction is asked restraining defendant from examining the contents of the package, and that a receiver be appointed to take charge of the \$10,000 damages for failing to promptly deliver lumber shipped from Chattanooga, Tenn.

In the superior court Fannie Solomon asks a divorce from Amos Solomon on the ground of cruel treatment.

The session of the city court adjourned until the second week in March.

SONG.
The pictured palm in vain may throw
The shadow that it traced
From laps of memory brings;
That fluttered on the waste;
It falls without the soothing wand
That cooled the fevered brow
To dreams of fields that lay beyond,
Where he is roaming now.

This song is but an echo sent
From laps of memory brings;
The burden is of good intent,
Though played on broken strings;
And, as the pictured palm is vain
Without the cooling touch,
Accept this little broken strain,
And deem it only such.

—ALONZO LEONA RICH
Ray's Crossing, Ind.

Didn't Need It.
From The Philadelphia Times.
"Buy a mouse trap?"
"Don't need it."
"Mean to say you're without mice as yet home?"
"Amounts to the same thing. Every time I put in an appearance the way my mouse frightens it to death."

A Leading Question.
Her fairy steps may be,
Whisky drinkers say that good whisky is the best medicine known. But why do they drink so larries of poppukill when they are neither sick nor blind?

THE HEAD

GREAT DIFFERENCE

As Are Shown

the

A WOULD-BE

Shows What

About So

"A remarkable

resemblance to

editors ought to

Why, because it is

part of Horace Gre

since more closely,

Bennett's, too."

The humble repo

all recognition as h

The H. R. was st

fore a gentleman w

Front.

PARK WOODWARD,

Size 7 1/2.

of flattery is some

times that proficiency

presiding over the

in one of Atlanta's

You don't unde

that is the depart

the head. The d

from a peculiar

as the conforma

the exact size and

ascertained with a

simply wonderful.

The conformer

polished ebony cro

an intricate piece

myriads of small

together that when

man's head these

statue on realia

rests. A reduc

possible to reserve

smaller size, so w

once taken he can

season without g

establishment.

Unless he is elec

becomes the fath

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

THE GREAT CONQUEROR OF PAIN.

For Sprains, Bruises, Blisters, Pain in the Chest or Sides, Headache, Toothache, or any other external pain, a few applications rubbed on by hand, act like magic, causing the pain to instantly stop.

For Congestion, Colds, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Influenza, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, more thorough and repeated applications are necessary.

All Internal Pains, Diarrhea, Colic, Spasms, Nausea, Fainting Spells, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, are relieved instantly, and quickly cured by taking inwardly 20 to 30 drops in half a tumbler of water. 50c a bottle. All Druggists.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

An excellent and mild Cathartic. Purely Vegetable. The Safest and Best Medicine in the world for the Cure of all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach or Bowels.

Taken according to directions they will restore health and renew vitality.

Price 25 cts. a box. Sold by all Druggists. See 14-day and 30-day trial in left hand side.

Superb hand-made chocolate cream drops, 30c pound. G. E. Johnson's candy factory.

SPRING STYLES STIFF HATS

Are now ready. The styles are correct; the goods fine; the prices low!

All Winter Clothing being closed out at greatly reduced rates.

GEORGE MUSE & CO.,
CLOTHIERS AND FURNISHERS.

38 WHITEHALL ST.

Superb hand-made chocolate cream drops, 30c pound. G. E. Johnson's candy factory.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.

FRIDAY & SATURDAY MATINEE.
February 27 and 28. SATURDAY at 2:30.

The Charming Sourette and Southern Favorite.

KATE PUTNAM,

Supported by a First-Class Company, in Her New Play.

"LOVE FINDS A WAY."

Regular prices. Reserved seats at Miller's, Feb. 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28.

Wednesday and Thursday Matinee
February 23 and 24.

Farwell engagement of the eminent actor,

LOUIS JAMES,

and his superb company, in three magnificent productions.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 23TH,
THURSDAY MATINEE, FEBRUARY 24TH.

THE MARBLE HEART.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 24TH,
FRIDAY MATINEE, FEBRUARY 25TH.

JULIUS CAESAR.

No advance in prices. Sale of seats open Monday morning at Miller's. Feb. 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28.

Monday and Tuesday Matinee.
Feb. 22 and 23.

The Marie Greenwood
Comic Opera Company.

With large company and fine orchestra and chorus Repertoire:

Monday night and Tuesday Matinee,
"BOCCACCIO."

Tuesday Matinee,
"THE HERMIT."

BY SERPETTE.

Talented Principals: Clever Comedians! No increase of prices. Reserved seats at Miller's Feb. 20.

An Hour with Mother
Goose and Her Temperance Family. For benefit of school library of Washington Seminary, Friday, Feb. 27, 8 p.m. Admission 25c.

Superb hand-made chocolate cream drops, 30c pound. G. E. Johnson's candy factory.

QUEER WEATHER THIS.

GARDENERS STOPPED BY RAIN. DRY IN THE WEST.

Seeing a Cyclone Form and Start Off—How Lack of Trees Makes Storms—The Theory of Averages.

We have been having anomalous weather of late. The gardeners are all behind with their operations, and spring vegetables in this vicinity will be late.

This is not because of cold, for the beginning of the year has been warm. February temperatures run away above the normal, and our heat account for the first twenty days shows a balance of 113 degrees to our credit. A peculiarity of the last few days was that Atlanta had warm weather when it was colder all around us. This is the reverse of the usual order. Our elevation generally gives us cooler weather than almost any of the neighboring cities.

In rainfall 1800 failed to come up to the normal by 13.07 inches. Since then we have gained 3.11 inches. As the usual rainfall for January is 6.29 and for the first twenty days in February it is 3.52, the normal up to Friday night was 9.81. The rain that fell during that period this year amounted to 12.32 inches, so we had about 33 per cent more than usual.

For last year the temperature was 548 degrees above the normal. Since the beginning of the year we fell behind some. For January we were 11 degrees below the average. In the first twenty days of February the heat was much greater and the temperature ran 113 degrees above the normal. Deducing the 113 degrees we lost in January we are still 102 degrees ahead.

Mr. Byram, who has just returned to the Atlanta weather service after a month or so at the Chattanooga station, was in his eye at the top of the Gould building yesterday and had some interesting things to say about the weather.

When asked about the theory of compensation in the weather, he said: "Yes, there is no doubt that the tendency of nature is to even up. When she runs behind the normal in temperature or rainfall or wind, she tries very apt to make it up by excess in the succeeding period."

"Does this come with sufficient regularity to base upon it indications of weather for the coming season?"

"No, it is not defined within sufficiently narrow limits for that. We can only say that there is a tendency in one year it is likely to be made up during the next, and an excess is likely to be counterbalanced by subsequent deficiency."

This winter is too young to present any very long records, but in other countries there are records which show when the average of a series of years is compared with the average of another series, the two averages will be found to approximate very closely.

In some town in France the record of temperature has been kept for a century and a half, and since the thermometer was invented."

Of late there has been much dry weather in parts of the west, and cattle have suffered for lack of water. This, at a time when gardening in Atlanta and the neighboring region is retarded by too much rain, is a queer contrast which suggests some interesting questions about the distribution of rain. Mr. Byram was asked whether he had noticed this disparity, and his attention was called to the fact that in 1881, when there were eight weeks of severe drought in Georgia, Texas and the western states were visited by severe storms and floods.

Rain generally follows the area of low barometer. When there is a low area, rain is placed there must be piled up somewhere else. There are high and low areas everywhere all the time. When the depression appears at one place, it is displaced, and must appear somewhere else in a high area. Rain rarely accompanies high areas, and so we have the contrast of rain and dry weather. Low areas are usually accompanied by low temperature and high areas by cold; so we have the diversity of temperature.

"Winter before last was a very mild one, and we had no storms. This was due to the fact that the storms that winter almost invariably passed over the lakes; as the air rushes toward the storm from the south, the winds were drawn from the south to the lakes and these warm winds made our winter a very mild one. The storm, you know, has a vortex into which the air is blown spirally. A cyclone in the air is analogous to a whirlpool in the water."

"Do you think forests have any effect upon rainfall?"

"Yes, I think the cutting away of forests decreases the rainfall. The trees make the air cooler, and the passing vapor is more readily condensed so as to fall in rain."

"The clearing away of the forests causes more storms."

"Storms are caused by hot air rising from the earth and other air rushing in from all sides to take its place. When air rushes in from all directions the resultant motion is spiral and forms the vortex of the storm."

"Did you ever see the beginning of a storm?"

"When I was at Henrietta, Tex., I saw something like it. It was a very dark day, and white clouds had been floating in the sky just as you see them here on a July day. About 6 o'clock in the evening I returned to my office from my usual day's work, sitting there, when I saw a cloud begin to form on the headwaters of the Little Wichita river, about two miles northwest of the town. I saw it with my own eyes. It was stationary and appeared to be nothing but a small black cloud, like one of the thunderheads you see here. It gradually got larger and assumed the form of a crescent, with one end elongated. The upper end appeared to remain on the same plane, but the other seemed to rise and fall, sometimes sweeping the earth, sometimes rising above it. That was the whirling vortex of the storm. When it started toward the town it came quickly and directly toward the office, and was in a heavy stone building built by the government and was not afraid, so I sat still and watched the storm. It first struck the stone jail, which had a tin roof. It lifted the roof, tore it into a thousand pieces and scattered it all around. Then it passed over my office. Just in the rear was a small wooden building which it struck and tore into kindling wood. Up to that time it had been moving southeast; then it tacked and turned back and moved toward the town. It was a westerly brick building and not yet completed. The walls were crushed and not one brick remained upon another. They were all piled inside the walls. The cloud then moved directly behind the building to a shed under which three workmen had sought shelter from the rain. The shed was blown away and the three men were left unhurt. The storm then turned to the northwest and went across town to a warehouse, which it destroyed. Then it turned back and moved across the country in a southeasterly direction."

"Have you ever observed the effect where trees were missing?"

"Yes, I lived six years in Texas, and have ridden 100 miles without seeing a tree. The radiation from those alkali plains is so great that it is as if you were sitting in a great furnace. The radiation of heat from the earth during the day, added to the heat that comes from the sun, warms the air, which makes that intense heat that causes storms. The hot air rises and creates the draught and finally the vortex of the storm."

"The radiation on a treeless plain is enormously greater than in a forest. The trees protect the earth from the sun's heat and also retard the radiation of heat from the earth. Consequently the heat is not so intense."

We recommend the use of Angstrom's Bitters to our friends who suffer with dyspepsia, but only the genuine, manufactured by Dr. Siegert & Son.

Their Last Breakfast

In the old dining room, a new one was ready by 11 o'clock. It was prepared by W. S. McNeal, 115 Whitehall street.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Knights.

Attend regular meeting of Atlanta Lodge No. 20, K. of P., and your castle will be 12:30 o'clock, sharp, Monday night. All members having their dues paid are expected to appear in full uniform. Words in the simplified third degree. All members of the order are invited to be present. Council team will report for rehearsal at 10 o'clock on Monday night. By order of the president, R. M. Austin, C. G. E. D. F. PATTER, K. of R. S.

ATLANTA, February 21.—Members of the Confederate Veterans' Association will meet at the city hall at 8 o'clock, Monday night, for the purpose of attending in a body the services in the Christian church by the order of the president, R. M. Austin, C. G. E. D. F. PATTER, K. of R. S.

By order of the president, J. F. EDWARDS, Secretary.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

Publications asserting that Mr. H. T. Inman would soon be elected to the presidency of the Georgia Central Railroad Company have been widely distributed. It is generally believed that Mr. Inman has the position if he wants it. Certainly the Georgia Central Railroad Company has many local investors, who have not held the securities of the company for a long time. The Georgia Central Railroad Company would soon become an important market for them. The rumor that the company has caused an advance from 10 to 15 for its shares, and if the rumor materializes it will be a good thing for the company.

Something appears to be in the air. There have been reports for some time that the Georgia Central Railroad Company is planning to build a new line from Atlanta to the coast. The Georgia Central Railroad Company has been very successful in its operations, and it is not surprising that it is planning to expand its business.

Business in local investments has been active this week. The Georgia Central Railroad Company has been very successful in its operations, and it is not surprising that it is planning to expand its business.

The following are the bid and asked quotations:

STOCKS	BID	ASKED
New Ga. 3 1/2	100	102 1/2
Atlanta 100	102 1/2	105
New Ga. 3 1/2	100	102 1/2
Atlanta 100	102 1/2	105
New Ga. 3 1/2	100	102 1/2
Atlanta 100	102 1/2	105

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and there was no change in the prices of bonds and stocks.

ATLANTA, February 21.—There was no expectation of a change in the market for bonds and stocks today. The market was quiet and